Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and forty-fifth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of **forty-eight columns** filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Laurie, President; Daniel McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7677, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesday evenings of each month

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets second and fourth Thursday in each month.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings of each month.

Local Matters.

The New Street Railroad.

The General Assembly this week at the request of the company changed the name of the Newport & Bristol Ferry railroad to the Newport & Providence Railway Company. The survey of the route between Newport and Bristol Ferry, has been made subject, of course, to some modifications, particularly where the line runs through private property. This occurs only in one place, and that is done chiefly to avoid the steep grade of Turkey hill, so-called. This hill is, by actual measurement, one hundred and fifty feet high and has a 14 per cent. rise, which is very steep even for a street railroad. By some deflection from a straight line, through private land, this steep grade can be avoided.

The new manager of the road, Mr. Herbert E. Bradford, is in active charge of the operations, and the road will be built under his direct superintendence. Mr. Bradford is a native of Keene, N. H., but comes here from Marlboro, Mass. He is a competent railroad man having had large experience in street railway building and management, both in the West and in Massachusetts. He will move his family here as soon as a suitable residence can be obtained. The Newport & Providence Railway Company have opened their headquarters in the Coggeshall building, at the foot of the Parade. They have commenced practical operations by advertising for stone for ballast and other purposes. The rails, etc., were contracted for some weeks ago, the delivery to be made in March.

Last winter Washington Commandery entertained its friends several times at Templar Whist and these occasions proved so enjoyable that the members have received many requests for further entertainments of a like nature this winter. The commandery has therefore decided to give an evening at Templar Whist on Tuesday, February 24. All the many entertaining features of previous occasions will be retained and a delightful time is promised.

Frederick R. Brownell of Little Compton, who last year retired from the office of town clerk, which he had filled for 20 years, died at his home in that town on Thursday. He was of a family which had been prominent in Rhode Island affairs since colonial days. He was a lawyer by profession and practiced successfully for many years. He was in his 66th year.

Last Monday was Candlemas Day, and if there is anything in the ancient weather prophecies the backbone of winter is broken. Still it would be as well not to discard the winter overcoat just yet. February may be a short month, but it is no slouch as far as weather is concerned, and March—well the less said about that month the better. It has a bad name, to say the least.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McLennan have been in Boston and Providence the past week.

Fete Day Case Again.

The suit of John C. Walker of Portsmouth against certain members of the Fete Day committee of 1901, will again be brought into court, although the defendants named in the new suit will not be the same as in the first one. In order to bring the case before the United States court, it was necessary to select non-residents of the State to bring the suit against and this has been done.

Papers have been served upon several of the summer residents of this city making a formal demand for the damages asked, before bringing the suit. Among those upon whom it is stated that these papers have been served are H. F. Eldridge, O. H. P. Belmont, Perry Belmont, E. J. Berwind and others. Col. Honey of this city is the attorney for several of these gentlemen and it is probable that he will defend the case, although he is out of the city and an inquiry at his office yesterday failed to elicit the desired information. It is well determined, however, that such a suit is under way.

Mr. Boone's Recital.

The Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist was well filled Thursday afternoon with lovers of music, to hear the eleventh organ recital given by Mr. William R. Boone. One of the features of the program was the first public appearance in this city of Professor Henri Weber, clarionetist, who is the new leader of the Newport Band. Professor Weber, by his finished and artistic work, won for himself many admirers. His selections were masterpieces, and he received the highest praise for the clear tones and fine execution of his instrument.

Mr. Boone's work on the organ deserves special praise, being of a high classical order, and showed Mr. Boone to be an organist of much ability.

The next recital will take place on the afternoon of Feb. 12th.

Plenty of Coal.

There is a plentiful supply of hard coal in Newport today, although the price still remains away up to $10. The price will undoubtedly break soon and few people are buying more than they need for immediate consumption. In neighboring towns the price varies from $7 to $9 a ton. Even at $10 the local dealers claim to be losing money on every ton they sell as most of it was bought to be sold at $15 which was the prevailing price last week. The warm spell broke the combine of New York speculators and the wholesale price dropped quickly, being thus of benefit to the consumer.

The floating debt of the city of Newport has assumed large proportions. It will probably require an issue of bonds to reduce it. Our city councils for years past have run the city regardless of the amount of money at their disposal. There should be a law passed making it a criminal offense for a city council to exceed the appropriation.

J. W. Miller has been appointed general manager of the marine district of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He is to have charge of the operation, maintenance and repairs of all steamboat lines and floating equipment, except the operation of the lighterage department.

Mrs. Stephen B. Wilbur, of Little Compton, died on Saturday evening of last week after a short illness of four days, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fannie C. Reed, Willis street, New Bedford. The funeral was held in Spruce street church, New Bedford, Mass.

A report was in circulation on Monday to the effect that Mr. Gordon McKay was dying, but inquiry proved that the report was untrue and that Mr. McKay was steadily improving and that his physicians are hopeful of his recovery.

Andrew Lodkey, who has been steward at the Miantonomi Golf Club for a number of years, has accepted a similar position with the Newport County Club. Steward Nelson has resigned after filling the position for a few days only.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss May Kessell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fault, to Mr. Joseph Hammett Dunbar, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dunbar.

Whist teams from the County Club and the Business Men's Association participated in a match at the rooms of the latter association on Tuesday evening. The Business Men were the winners.

The Newport & Bristol Ferry Street Railway Company has secured office room in the Coggeshall building on Thames street and Washington square.

Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, U. S. N., is spending a vacation in Newport.

William Ellery Chapter.

A pleasant evening at whist, under the auspices of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was enjoyed at the home of the regent, Mrs. John P. Sanborn, Monday evening. Twenty-two tables were engaged in play and at the end of about three hours the gentlemen's prizes were awarded to Mr. George H. Bryant and Mr. William S. Hazard, and the ladies' prizes to Mrs. William H. Walcott and Mrs. Frank E. Thompson. Music was rendered by an orchestra consisting of Miss Holland, Miss Bradley and Miss Goffe. Refreshments were served by the members of the society.

The next entertainment by the Chapter will be the colonial reception and dance in Trinity Guild Hall on Washington's Birthday, at which the members of the society will appear in colonial costume.

Organ Recital.

Thursday evening Mr. Charles P. Scott, the noted Boston organist, gave an organ recital at the First Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Men's League of the church. Mr. Scott was assisted by Miss Cora Gosling of this city, soprano, and Mr. Robert Hall of Boston, tenor. The attendance was fairly good although the church was not crowded.

The programme was well selected and was rendered excellently. Miss Gosling's soprano solos were especially pleasing to the audience, and the duets by Miss Gosling and Mr. Hall were also well received. Mr. Scott's part of the programme needs no comment. His ability is well known to the music-loving public and his work Thursday evening was fully up to his usual high standard.

The Men's League netted a considerable sum by this entertainment, and also succeeded in giving the audience a very enjoyable evening.

Miss Nichols has been consulted by the board of education of New York city in respect to the course of study that is being prepared for the schools of Greater New York. This is a well deserved tribute to Miss Nichols' recognized standing as an expert in her special line of work. The Miss Nichols referred to is Miss Sarah A. Nichols, the daughter of Benjamin Nichols of this city. She is a graduate of Pratt Institute, of New York, and has taken a very high position in her line of work. She has been consulted by the educational authorities of many of the cities of New York State.

The will of the late William Schermerhorn, of Newport and New York, has been offered in this city for probate. The executors are John Innes Kane, brother of Col. Delancey Astor Kane, and Samuel W. Brigham, of New York, Mr. Schermerhorn's son-in-law. He was a first cousin of Mrs. William Astor, and he leaves a very large estate. Previous to his death he became a citizen of Newport in order to avoid the tax rate exacted by New York. He was our oldest pioneer summer resident.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Mumford Seabury, Jr., were called to Fanwood, N. J., the past week on account of the serious illness of Mr. Henry Hall, brother-in-law of Mrs. Seabury.

Daniel Chase of Prudence island observed his 88th birthday on Thursday. He is still hale and hearty and is able to read without the use of glasses.

United States collier Sterling has been in the harbor this week discharging 1100 tons of soft coal for the Training Station.

Ex-Mayor Garretteon was in town the early part of the week. He returned to New York Wednesday night by boat.

Mr. Stewart Engel, son of Mr. Julius Engel of this city, has been admitted to the practice of law in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Littlefield have returned to Block Island, after enjoying a vacation with their Jamestown relatives.

The Newport Business Men's Association has elected eight new members and other applications are pending.

There is a remarkably lively demand for the tickets for the Republican dinner next Thursday night.

The Newport boys at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are enjoying a vacation this week.

The flag at the police station is at half-mast, on account of the death of Police Officer Samuel Dugan.

The Modern Woodmen convention will be held in Woonsocket on Wednesday, May 6.

Mr. Francis B. Peckham is confined to his home by illness.

Training ship Essex has arrived at Fredericksted, Santa Cruz.

Miss Ida Carry has gone to New York for a visit.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening. All the members of the board of aldermen were present and there was but one absentee from the common council. The business transacted was largely of a routine nature, but there was another discussion of the proposition to raise $150,000 for paying the floating indebtedness, etc.

The finance committee presented the following report:

The committee on finance wishes to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that at the meeting held January 27, 1903, the moneys apportioned and set aside for the use of the different departments and other municipal expenses exceeded the estimated receipts for the year by $150,000. Some action should be taken by the city council to take up this amount and place the city on a firm financial basis.

Although the resolution authorizing the committee on finance to report the advisability of borrowing this amount from the sinking fund failed to pass in the common council, yet your committee considered the matter and after due deliberation unanimously voted that any attempt to disturb this fund would be prejudicial to the credit of the city; that the sinking fund is a trust fund and a guarantee of good faith on the part of the city to redeem its bonds at maturity, and that tampering with this fund would make it extremely difficult for the city to obtain good rates on any subsequent bonds.

Your committee therefore recommend and earnestly request the passage of the accompanying resolution, for not only could the money be hired at a lower rate, but by the provisions of the proposed act a part of the indebtedness must be paid each year, so that at the end of five years the entire outstanding indebtedness would be paid off.

The accompanying resolution called for the passage of an act by the State Legislature authorizing the city of Newport to hire the sum of $150,000, and to issue negotiable notes therefor in periods not exceeding five years. In the board of aldermen the resolution was supported by Alderman Bliss. A motion to reduce the amount to $100,000 was lost. Mayor Boyle addressed the board, advocating the use of money from the sinking fund rather than hiring it outside. Alderman Bliss opposed this plan. The resolution to hire $150,000 was then put on passage and failed to pass by a vote of 2 to 5.

On recommendation of the finance committee bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations, as follows:

City Asylum,	$ 500 77
Books, stationery and printing,	182 78
Fire department,	1,531 46
Board of Health,	1,517 85
Incidentals,	275 10
Lighting streets,	2,711 07
Paupers and vagrants,	511 90
Police,	249 77
Public buildings,	76 62
Public parks,	39 85
Public schools,	8,865 21
Streets and highways,	671 31
Burial grounds,	50 00
Ward meetings,	8 35
Touro Jews Synagogue Fund,	199 38
Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund,	60 60
Total,	$17,530 38

On recommendation of the committee on street lights, arc lights were ordered on Old Beach road and Friendship street and a Welsbach on Maher court. The committee on streets and highways reported recommending that the committee be discharged from the duty of advertising for proposals for laying granolithic sidewalks as there is no appropriation for such purpose, and recommending the passage of a resolution to that effect, and repealing the resolution passed January 27 providing for getting such proposals. The report was received, and the resolution passed the aldermen, but in the common council it was laid on the table.

A resolution to lay several stretches of granolithic sidewalk was passed by the board of aldermen but in the common council was laid on the table, as there was no special appropriation for this work. A resolution to appropriate $250 for the use of a horse by the inspector of plumbing was referred to the finance committee. A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on printing to have 200 extra copies of the city manual printed and bound in cloth for the use of the fire department.

The emergency hospital matter was again brought up by the passage of a resolution authorizing the chairman of the committee on the emergency hospital to sign a deed in behalf of the city if deemed necessary. This was in order that the lot selected might be changed for another if the committee thinks proper to do so.

The following petitions were referred to the committee on streets and highways: For a granolithic sidewalk on Hope street, for macadamizing Caswell avenue, for macadamizing Van Zandt avenue, for a 12-inch sewer in East Bowery street, for a granolithic sidewalk on Fair street, for repairing, macadamizing and curbing Freebody street, and from the Western Union Telegraph office for permission to erect a pole to support an illuminated sign.

A petition from the two Grand Army posts for an appropriation of $350 for the observance of Memorial Day was referred to the committee on finance. A petition for a gas light on a court off Friendship street was referred to the committee on street lights.

In joint convention Thomas J. Porter, Jr., was elected hoseman of Company 8, William F. Tripp hoseman of Company 2, and Joseph S. Lawton ladderman of Hook & Ladder 1.

The board of aldermen approved the bill of Andrew McMahon, commissioner to attend the burial of veterans of the late war, for $35, for the burial of Thomas S. Lawton.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports 167 inspections during the month of January, as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 72; vaults found clean, 6; vaults half full or less, 18; vaults full or overflowing, 6, vaults condemned and not filled up, 7; privies with no vault, 1; water closets stopped up, 3; sinks with no traps, 4; sinks that were ordered to be, and have been, trapped, 5; defective plumbing, 4; drains stopped up and overflowing, 1; filthy cellars, 1; nuisance from rotten cabbage, 1; mixing swill with ashes, 1; stables with no sewer connection, 9; stables found clean, 15; inspection where no cause for complaint was found, 1; houses where infectious or contagious diseases were reported, 4; not classified, 8. One sample of water was sent to the State board of health for analysis.

Funeral services for the late Louis Shanteler were held in St. Mary's church last Sunday and were largely attended, every available seat being occupied. The societies of which he was a member attended in a body and formed an escort from the house to the church and from the church to the cemetery. The line was headed by the Newport Band. The services were conducted by Father Reddy, assisted by Father Cronan, and music was furnished by an augmented choir. The bearers were P. J. Murphy, William Shepley, John E. O'Neill, James J. Callahan, John Cremin, Mortimer D. Sullivan, James Corrigan, William M. Smith, Henry J. Hass and Simon Koschny. The interment was at St. Columba's cemetery.

The General Assembly closed the fifth week of its session last night, and the record "nothing done" can be with truth applied to it. The Senate has spent all its time turning down the governor's appointments, and the House under the leadership of Fitzgerald of Pawtucket has devoted its time to trying to oust Sheriff White over the coals. There never was a session of the General Assembly where less was accomplished for the good of the State than has thus far been accomplished by this one.

Rev. Elijah Richardson has resigned the pastorate of Mount Olivet Baptist church, the resignation to take effect on April 25. Mr. Richardson has been pastor of the church for six years and in that time has assisted the church to make very material progress. He will remain in Newport after his retirement from this pastorate and will take part in evangelistic work.

The police have arrested two Italians, Antone Passo and Antoine Caildelso, charged with robbing the poor box at St. Joseph's church. The men paid two visits to the church and secured small amounts of money. They were arraigned before Judge Baker on Monday and both pleaded not guilty to charges of larceny.

The prospects for a large ice crop this winter do not appear promising at present. The ice has had no chance to form a good thickness, as the cold weather has not lasted long enough to give a good freeze. Unless cold weather comes soon Newport will have to import her ice from Maine next summer.

The Old Colony Street Railway Company has denied the request of its employes for an increase in wages from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour, with 10 hours work within 12 hours to constitute a day's labor. The matter will be further discussed by a convention of delegates in Boston next week.

Mr. Fred Lewis, of the Newport Opera House staff, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks at his residence on Marsh street, with pneumonia, is rapidly improving, although he is still confined to his room.

Ziegler, the practical seedsman on Broadway, has a large stock of seeds on hand of all kinds for the farmers of this county. Give him a call. The goods he sells are just as guaranteed.

Standish M. Eldridge of this city, who has been on duty in the regular army in the Philippines, has returned to his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Blair Fairchild (Miss Edyth Cushing) have sailed for Europe on the St. Paul, to be absent several years.

Masters Howard and Raymond Langley have been confined to their home on Chase street by illness the past week.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster has donated some new chairs to St. John's guild hall.

Recent Deaths.

Samuel H. Dugan.

Patrolman Samuel H. Dugan of the Newport police force died at his home on Third street on Thursday after a short illness from pneumonia. Although he had been on sick leave early in January, he returned to duty and was obliged to again lay off on Thursday of last week. Pneumonia developed and he could not combat its ravages.

"Sam" Dugan, as he was known to his host of friends, was one of the most popular men on the force. Big in body and big in heart, slow to anger, and quick to forgive an injury, his many sterling qualities won the appreciation of all his acquaintances. Although an alert and efficient officer, he disliked to cast an unfortunate into the toils of the law unless the welfare of the community demanded it. He was naturally of a genial disposition and was always courteous in his relations with the public.

Officer Dugan had been a member of the permanent force since May, 1887. He was a member of the Police Relief Association and of Newport Camp, No. 7677, Modern Woodmen of America. He is survived by a widow and several children.

Michael J. Martin.

Mr. Michael J. Martin died at the residence of his father on Franklin street on Saturday last after a short illness. He had been confined to his home for a few days by an attack of pleurisy but his death was attributed to heart failure. He was in his 28th year. He was a member of Newport Lodge of Elks, of the Bartenders' Union and of the Progressive Club.

Funeral services were held at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning and were largely attended. Father McCabe performed the high mass of requiem, assisted by Father Cronan and Father Reddy. The bearers were Thomas S. Lane, John D. Walsh, Edward J. Kiernan, George Larned, Thomas L. J. Woods, William H. Martin, M. F. Murray and Stephen J. Buckley. The interment was at St. Columba's cemetery.

Mrs. Susan B. Bailey.

Mrs. Susan B. Bailey died at the residence of Mr. Dudley Newton on Spring street on Thursday, after a long illness. She was in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Bailey was well known by the older generation of Newporters, having been a life-long resident of this city. She was the widow of Captain Samuel C. Bailey, who was engaged in many important enterprises here. Up to within a comparatively short time Mrs. Bailey had maintained her own home on John street, but advancing years and failing health compelled her to take up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. Newton. She is survived by one son, Mr. John Bailey, and one daughter, Mrs. Newton.

R. Duncan Harris.

The late R. Duncan Harris, a New York lawyer, whose death at Hot Springs, Ark., is reported, was the son-in-law of the late Mme. I. T. Gilbert of New York, a pioneer summer resident, and whose cottage on Bellevue avenue was the scene of many of its principal festivities. His sisters-in-law include Mrs. Hugo O. Fritsch, whose husband was the Austrian vice-consul in New York for many years; Mrs. Townsend, wife of James B. Townsend, a prominent New York journalist, and the Misses Gilbert, prominent in social circles. Mr. Harris was in charge of the Gilbert estate.

Preparations for the St. Patrick's Day parade are coming on apace and a big celebration for Newport is promised. Many organizations from out of the city have signified their intention of taking part and the local societies will turn out with full ranks. If the weather proves favorable the seventeenth of March will be a big day for the Emerald Isle.

The Sunshine League, which has recently been organized in this city, will give an entertainment in Trinity guild hall on Tuesday evening, February 17th. The Talma Club of Providence will be the attraction and will present the one-act comedy, "Jerry and the Sunbeam;" also "Two Flats and A Sharp."

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Doucette, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wood, Miss Ida Hermann, Mr. Arthur B. Commerford and Mr. Joseph Haire have returned from their trip to the West Indies, arriving in Newport Thursday evening.

Royal Blue Line Personally Conducted Tours

To Washington, from Boston, Feb. 18th, March 6th and 20th, April 3d and 17th. $25.00 covers all expenses, including five days' board at Washington, and visit to Philadelphia with stop-over privileges.

To Florida Feb. 9 and March 9. $59.50 covers all expenses from Boston to Jacksonville and return.

For itineraries, Guide to Washington, and full details, address Joseph P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 211 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DONALD DONALDSON, JR.

Being a True Record and Explanation of the Seven Mysteries Now Associated With His Name In the Public Mind, and of an Eighth, Which Is the Key of the Seven

By HOWARD FIELDING

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CHAPTER XIII. CONTINUED.

We sat together in a window looking out at the moonlight which was flooding over the roof of the long, low house and pouring down the slope of the lawn beyond in a great white stream.

Suddenly I heard steps upon the path that ran in the shadows below the window, and a voice cried, "Dorothy!" The tone was strange, and somehow it went to my heart.

"Carl and my little mother," said Donald; "they're coming back."

He left the window and walked out of the room. I was vaguely glad that he should go and was, indeed, prompted to follow him, but somehow I could not do so.

Carl and Dorothy had stopped below the window. As the room was dark, they could not have suspected that any one was within hearing of their voices. After the single word which I had overheard there was silence for nearly a minute.

"Carl," said Dorothy, speaking as one who has summoned up strength to meet an emergency, "I won't have this. It shall not be so."

"You refuse to listen to me," he responded. "You will not let me speak."

"I care nothing for that," she answered. "I can protect myself from your addresses. What I won't have is the fact! The thing shan't be true."

"I don't understand you," said he almost in a whisper.

"You are spoiling something that is too good to be spoiled," she answered. "Look at our life here in this house. See how this man, once loveless and alone, has gathered around him those who love him. See how beautiful a life we lead under his roof. Why, Carl, you and I have played together as innocently as if we were children. Have you the heart to bring such common infamy as this into a scene so sweet?"

"It isn't infamy," he protested. "My love for you"—

"Say blasphemy, if you prefer the word," she cried. "It seems to me like that when uttered in this little corner of the world that has been sacred as

"We will not quarrel," said he sadly.

the very presence of God in his own temple to me. Be sane and honest, Carl. How can you deliberately sacrifice the friendship of my husband and of Mr. Harrington, to say nothing of mine?"

"As for you, Dorothy," he replied with an emotion of which I would not have thought him capable, "I cannot be your friend. God knows that I have tried."

"If God had known it," said she, "you would not have failed. He would have given you the strength to succeed. No; you have not tried."

"I cannot be your friend," insisted Carl. "As for the friendship of the others, do you fancy that I shall tell them?"

"Do you fancy that I shan't?" retorted Dorothy, almost in tears from shame and rage. "How dare you hint that I would share a secret with you and exclude my husband? I wouldn't do it if it were about a pint of peanuts, and you should have found that out by this time."

I had a glimpse of Carl at this moment, and his face was so white that it seemed to shine.

"You will tell him," said he slowly. "It is honorable. But upon the other hand I was equally bound in honor to tell you."

"You were bound in honor not to have any such thing to tell," replied Dorothy with spirit.

"We will not quarrel," said he sadly. "I have only one word more to say. The time must soon come when I shall offer you the deepest sympathy of my heart. I cannot offer it to you in the name of friendship. I won't lie to you. That is why I tell you now that I love you."

"It seems to me that if you foresee trouble coming to me you have now put it out of your power to help me. But what do you mean? Do you expect harm to come to my husband?"

"Will you keep the secret?"

"Not from him," she answered firmly. "If there is good reason, I will keep it from everybody else."

"I cannot speak on such terms," said Carl. "Indeed, I would better not speak on any terms. I have lost your esteem. I cannot count upon your help. You would distrust me. But, Dorothy, remember this: There is some one very near and dear to you—much dearer than he has any right to be—whom I have honestly tried to save, but I have failed."

Dorothy was more bewildered than alarmed.

"I know that my husband has lost money," she said. "Mr. Bunn has led him into a very foolish investment. He may suffer heavily, but it will be no such catastrophe as you imagine."

This, by the way, was the first hint I had received that Donaldson had gone with Bunn into a certain wild dream of finance which I will here describe simply as the Harbrook Land company. I had earnestly advised Donaldson against it, and I supposed that he had heeded my warning. As for Bunn, I understood that he had drawn out with a marvelously small loss. My conscience had been dragging me away from that window; now it dragged me back again.

"That is but a small part of the trouble," said Carl. And then suddenly: "Dorothy, don't disclose this. You will regret it. I have spoken to you from really good motives, even though they may seem to be mistaken, and in the strictest confidence."

"There can be no confidence of this kind with a wife," said Dorothy, "if she really is one. But, Carl, I begin to see some sort of sincerity in you, and this is what I will do to reward it: I will tell my husband that you have spoken in a way to offend me, but that I have forgiven you, and I will beg him not to ask me any questions. I will not say, unless directly asked, that you have spoken to me of his business difficulties, which I believe that you greatly exaggerate. But I can take this course only if you promise me to change from the heart outward—to be to me in all your thoughts that which you may honorably be, and no more. Will you do this?"

"How can I look at you"— he began, but she interrupted him crying:

"Carl, this is monstrous! I am an old woman. I am the mother of a grown man. I have lived my life, and it has been a wondrous and beautiful life to live. I have had such love—such perfect love."

"You trifle with me," he said in a sudden rage. "Your husband is as cold as the dead. He neglected you openly. He has no eye for your beauty, for this living miracle of your unfading youth which has been bestowed upon you, in my belief, that you might wait for a real love."

"I have not had to wait," said Dorothy in a voice indescribably sweet. "And now," she added, "this is the end, absolutely the end. I asked you for a promise. Give it to me and think upon whatever is most sacred to you while you speak."

"I will think upon that which is most sacred to me," he said, looking straight into her face, "and for the sake of it I will either conquer my heart or surrender it with all my mortal part to the dust of the earth—to the unconscious dust that cannot suffer."

This pledge struck me as somewhat theatric, and yet it was spoken with heartbreaking sincerity and seemed to have a considerable effect upon Dorothy.

"The way to cease to desire something," said she, "is to desire something else. Find a right love, Carl. I hope you may. There is a woman somewhere who is really young, who needs no miracle, who will not fade in a year or two. Find her."

She turned away and walked toward the front of the house. He remained standing stock still for fully a minute and then sank slowly forward upon his knees and still lower. He seemed to be kneeling upon the body of an enemy. I could hear him mutter curses, and he beat the turf beside the graveled path with his fists.

It was the most extraordinary spectacle of the abandonment of self control that ever I saw and was made even more remarkable by the suddenness with which it ceased. The man arose and wiped his soiled hands with his handkerchief; then he felt nervously in his pockets. He found a cigar and crushed it in his fingers without realizing what he was doing. But a second was successfully lighted, and Carl strolled out into the moonlight beyond the shadow of the house with his accustomed careless and graceful stride.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE RETURN OF "A BAD PENNY."

THERE was a great weight upon me as I left the library. My heart echoed Dorothy's words precisely. My protest, like hers, was against any change in the ways of our lives, which had seemed so perfectly well ordered; not that I fancied they could ever be the same again. Upon the contrary, I perceived clearly enough that Archer must be sent away for his own sake and the peace of all of us.

I blamed him bitterly. There was never less excuse for any man's folly. In the sixty years that I have been in the world I have never seen a woman whose heart could be read more easily than Dorothy's nor a man whose guilty thought had been hidden behind a mask so impenetrable as that which Carl had worn. If he had been mistaken in her, he must be mad, but it seemed to me that not even the mysterious power which she had once possessed could have warned her against him. His manner toward her, as I would have sworn from constant observation, had always been perfect. Yet it is true, of course, that those who stand nearest to such tragedies of the home are often most blind to their beginnings. Mrs. Kelvin's hint about Donald recurred to me, and I wondered with a shudder whether he had looked into Archer's heart. If that were true, it could have been only to hate the man, never to fear him.

When I came out upon the veranda, Dorothy was sitting in a big chair with her son upon the arm of it. I saw them against the brightest of the moonlight, and this made Donald loom dark, like a great statue of bronze.

"Where is your father, Don?" she was asking him as I stepped out.

"In his room, writing," he answered. "Shall I call him?"

She answered "No;" that she would go up.

"I'll carry you," said he, and in an instant he had lifted her with his right arm alone by a peculiar knack which I had never seen the like of before. It was very easy and graceful, and Dorothy was perched upon his arm like a bird on a bough.

"Oh, Donald," she cried, steadying herself with a hand upon his bare head, "I'm too heavy! I'll topple you over."

"I have a pond lily in my buttonhole on the other side," said he. "I'm balanced perfectly."

And he strode away with her into the house.

I waited there a long time for Carl, but he did not appear, and at last I made up my mind not to speak to him of my plan for sending him away until I had had more time to mature it. No immediate action was necessary, for upon the following day Carl went to visit a friend of his who lived in a fine country house about half way between Tunbridge and the Junction. He had made such visits before, and if I had not had the wretched fortune to play eavesdropper I should not have felt the need of any explanation of his departure.

A day or two later Donaldson laid the whole case before me in a manner most delicate and most affecting. He spoke as if I had been his father. Archer had come to him, he said, in such an attitude of mind as to alter his own feeling materially. He was inclined to believe that the man had been greatly overwrought by the exigencies of our common business affairs.

"He believes," said Donaldson, "that Kelvin will win in this fight and that it will be the beginning of the end, so far as this business is concerned. He has brooded over it and gone sleepless, as he tells me, and I know what strange things, contrary to his own real nature, a man may do when subject to such a strain. It is a weak justification, but one can't look at him and feel that there is nothing in it. He has been beside himself for weeks. I think his attitude toward Don has been the result of pure nervousness. At any rate, acting under Dorothy's advice, I am unwilling to do anything that may cut Carl off from the benefit of your influence. I know how strong an affection you have for him"—

"That's the central fact, isn't it?" I interrupted. "You want to please me. Well, then, let's wait. Let's trust a bit to him. We will not hastily condemn a man who seems to be struggling to redeem himself."

Now that my attention was thus directly called to it I perceived that Carl had not been himself of late, and I was weakly anxious to make the best possible plea for him. He was my dead sister's son and had been dear to me. I thought it might be well to have a long talk with him, and one day when I came into my office after luncheon and found him there alone I was upon the point of burdening him with much useless advice, but he turned my mind into another channel.

"Who do you think has been here?" said he. "The last man you'd expect to see, upon my word."

"Not Kelvin?" I queried, for a call from him at that juncture would indeed have been unexpected.

"Severn," answered Carl, "the first one—the pretender."

I was amazed at the impudence of this visit.

"He wouldn't tell me what he wanted," said Carl. "He inquired for you and promised to come back."

"His reception will be more lively than cordial," I responded.

It was about half an hour later when the man appeared. His looks had greatly changed, but whether he was in disguise then or had been so before I could not have decided. He had an official and solemn air as he entered the office, and he laid a card upon the leaf of my desk without having spoken a word in the meantime. The card conveyed to my mind the information that Mr. Frank Gillespie was a special operator for the Dorn Detective agency of New York.

"You lost some money awhile ago," said Mr. Gillespie. "Well, sir, our agency keeps its eyes on little matters of that kind, and when they're particularly interesting we sometimes investigate on our own account without offering our services in the regular way."

"Was that why you came here before?" I demanded.

Mr. Gillespie gravely inclined his head. I asked him why he hadn't said so like an honest man, and I received in return the information that the detective business sometimes involved an element of deception.

"Now, Mr. Harrington," said he, "what is there in it if I find that money?"

I was strongly indisposed to deal with this man, yet I would have been glad of the money, and I could not suppose that he had come to see me a second time without having some very promising clew. So I asked him what he would think right.

"Ten per cent of what I find," said he promptly and added, "I'm suspicious that the amount may be a trifle short."

I was more than suspicious that it might be so, supposing that Mr. Gillespie should find it when no one was

"How do you do, Mr. Gillespie?"

watching him. However, I agreed to his terms, with the proviso that more than half the money should be recovered and the crime fully exposed.

"Well, sir," said he, "I think I'm prepared to do it, but I warn you that it will be considerable of a shock to you."

"It will be a good deal more of a shock to the thief," said I. "I guess that I can stand it if he can."

With the crude caution appropriate to his trade, Gillespie dragged his chair closer to mine, and with an eye upon the door and his lips close to my ear he whispered:

"It's your man Donaldson who turned this trick."

"No, sir," said I; "that won't go."

"Wait a bit," said he, laying a hand upon my arm.

"I won't listen to this charge except in Mr. Donaldson's presence," said I. "You don't inspire me with very much confidence, to be frank with you. But if you have the stamina to make this charge to Mr. Donaldson's face, that will give you a sort of standing."

"Very well," said he, spreading out his hands.

I touched a button that rings a bell in the outer office, and when a boy entered in response to it I said:

"Ask Mr. Donaldson to step this way."

It happened that Donald had entered the outer office within a few minutes, and the boy thought that it was the son and not the father whom I wished to see. To my surprise, therefore, the door presently opened, and Donald entered.

He closed the door slowly and stood with his back against it.

"How do you do, Mr. Gillespie?" he said.

The detective was taken by surprise but he masked it fairly well.

"You have just made a serious charge against my father," said Donald. "Have you any proof of it?"

"I'll produce my proofs at the proper time," answered Gillespie.

"This is the proper time," said I. "Produce the evidence now or forever hold your peace."

"I say that he took the money," protested Gillespie. "He changed the packages on your desk. That I knew at the start, but it took me a long while to work down to what he'd done with the money."

"Well," said Donald, "have you worked down to it?"

"I have," responded Gillespie, with precision. "He played the same trick twice. He put the money into another package and dropped it in his box at the bank."

"Can you describe that package?" demanded Donald.

"Well enough," answered Gillespie. And he gave details, adding, "I saw him take that package to the bank at a certain day and hour."

And he named the day and the hour, whereby I knew for certain that it was the Strobel correspondence to which he referred.

"Your case fails, Mr. Gillespie," said I. "Mr. Donaldson gave me that package of papers. It is now in this safe."

Gillespie was staggered. He darted a keen glance at me and read clearly in my face that the facts were as stated.

"He gave them to you?" said he. "How did he happen to do it?"

"I asked him for them," I replied.

"Well, if you asked him for them he had to give them to you, didn't he?" said Gillespie. "He couldn't refuse. He had to give them to you and take his chances of getting the money afterward. Let's see the package."

I was already busy unlocking the safe. Gillespie had hard work to restrain himself during this process, and when the safe was open I expected to see him dive into it, but he managed to stick to his chair. I took the package out and opened it upon the leaf of my desk. The various documents rolled apart. There was no money whatever in the package.

"Who had the combination of that safe?" demanded Gillespie.

"Myself alone," said I. "I changed it on the day when I put the package in there. It is an unquestionable certainty that nobody has opened the safe since then."

Gillespie began to walk the floor, gnawing his lips.

"Well, sir," said I. "If you are ready to make your charge, I will call Mr. Donaldson."

"I—don't—think—I'm—quite—ready," said Mr. Gillespie slowly.

"Can you produce the money?"

"Not this afternoon," he replied; "not this afternoon. I may have something to say about it tomorrow."

He stood looking at Donald for some seconds thoughtfully, then turned upon his heel and strode out of the room. Donald walked to one of the windows and stood there, moodily staring out. Not knowing just what to say, I busied myself in wrapping up the papers and returning them to the safe.

"Can this be confidential, uncle," said Donald—"everything that happens between us this afternoon? Why bother my father with it yet? Let's wait until we get to the bottom of it."

"I'm willing, Donald," said I, "if you think it important."

"It is indeed," he replied. "And now before you lock up the safe I'll give you this."

He drew a great roll of money from the side pocket of his sack coat.

"Mr. Gillespie was suspicious that the amount might be a trifle short," he said. "It is. There's $5,000 missing—almost all the smaller bills."

I was so overpowered by surprise that I did not at first notice this new instance of the accuracy with which Donald could quote remarks which were not made in his presence. He had repeated Gillespie's suspicion precisely.

"You have found it!" I exclaimed.

"I had to," replied Donald. "This man was coming to make this charge against my father. It was absolutely necessary that I should find that money. Put it away, please. Quick! Some one is coming."

Donaldson and Jim Bunn entered, the former waving his hand, in which there was a letter.

"The proxy from Silas Harrington!" he cried. "The branch is safe. We can win now by fifty shares even if Thorndyke votes against us."

"If Mr. Thorndyke votes against you," said Donald gloomily, "you will lose by fifty shares."

We all stared at him.

"There's no possible way to figure that out," said Donaldson.

"I don't figure it out," said Donald; "I know it. Yet what I know is not what will happen. It is what would happen if I didn't know it. Is that clear?"

"As clear as mud," said his father, laughing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MRS. CLENDENIN'S BANKING

(Original.)

Mr. and Mrs. Clendenin were a happy young couple. Edward Clendenin was a practical business man, and Mamie, his wife, was in every sense feminine. One feminine trait she possessed to a high degree—she could learn nothing about the practice of banking.

One day Mr. Clendenin was called away hastily—indeed so hastily that he had no time to arrange for his wife's financial needs during his absence.

"Go to the bank," he said, "and get what you want. Sign my name to the check. They will understand it. Banks are not very particular where they know all about the parties."

Snatching a hasty kiss and his suit case, he hurried to a trolley car.

The funds that Mamie had on hand were all expended within a few days. Taking out her husband's checkbook, she drew a check for a hundred dollars. She did not wish to go to the bank herself, the day being stormy, and intended sending her coachman. Not knowing what to write in the space left for the name of the payee, after much deliberation she concluded to keep on the safe side by leaving it blank. Then she signed her husband's name to it and, calling Patrick, told him to go to the bank and draw the money. Patrick did as he was told, but returned without funds.

"The man at the winder, ma'am, says to put my name to it. But if ye do Ol'll have to be identified."

"What's identified mean?"

"Well, Ol think, ma'am, some one will have to tell 'em that Ol'm meself."

"How provoking! I don't know anybody to do that."

"But he says if ye'll write 'bearer' in it he'll pay anyway."

This appearing to be the easiest way out of it, Mrs. Clendenin inserted the word "bearer," and Patrick made another visit to the bank and returned with the money.

It was about a week after this that Mrs. Clendenin while shopping noticed a man who seemed to be keeping a pair of very sharp eyes on her. He followed her from shop to shop, and when she got home she found him there waiting for her.

"Madam," he said, "I tell fortunes by means of the handwriting of the subject."

"I don't care to have my fortune told," said Mrs. Clendenin.

The man was persistent, and in the end the lady, to get rid of him, gave him a specimen of her handwriting. After securing this he did not seem especially anxious to tell her fortune, and as she did not urge him he retired, saying that he would study the case.

The next day Edward Clendenin received the following telegram:

Return at once. Am in great trouble.
MAMIE.

As soon as Mr. Clendenin could recover from the shock he took a train, telegraphing from the station that he would be at home the next day. When he drove up to his house at a rapid pace, threw open the cab door and rushed into his home, he found his wife a prisoner in charge of the man who had called on her for a specimen of her handwriting.

"Oh, Edward, I'm arrested!" moaned the wife, throwing her arms about her husband's neck.

"What for?" cried Edward, aghast.

"Tell him," she said to the man who stood by.

"I am sorry to inform you, sir, that I have felt it my duty to arrest your wife for forgery. I, however, permitted her to remain here till your return."

"Forgery! What forgery?"

"She has forged the name of Edward Clendenin to a check on the Manufacturers' bank."

"I am Edward Clendenin."

"What! You Edward Clendenin? I didn't know that you were the man whose name was forged. Then, sir, your wife has forged your name."

"Have you the check with you?"

The detective produced a bundle of papers, from which he took the check in question.

"Mamie," said Edward after glancing at the signature, "why the dickens didn't you sign it in your own handwriting?"

"Why, I thought I must make it as much like your signature as possible."

The two men looked at each other. Deference on the part of the detective kept his features straight, but when the husband's face broke into a mortified smile he joined. The smiles of both became a broad laugh.

"Go upstairs, my dear," said Edward. "I think I can bribe this gentleman to release you from arrest."

"Now, tell me," said Clendenin, taking the detective to a sideboard, "how the bank came to press such a case."

"The bank places all its law business, criminal and civil, in the hands of Perkins & Lamb, attorneys. I am their detective. They gave me the check, with directions to hunt up the person who drew it. I traced it to your wife, not knowing her to be your wife. I got a specimen of her handwriting, compared it with the body of the check and knew it to be hers. The officers of the bank as yet know nothing about the matter. Since Mrs. Clendenin is a refined lady, I gave her permission to stay at home till your return. Fortunately no charge has been made against her, and the matter may be dropped without trouble."

Mr. Clendenin received a polite note of apology from the president of the bank, giving the same explanation as the detective had furnished. Mr. Clendenin, finding that he could not go into the bank without seeing a smile on the face of every employee, finally decided and now uses a messenger for banking purposes.

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SECOND BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

February 3, 1863

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As the first anniversary of Grant's capture of Fort Donelson drew near General Joe Wheeler and the ubiquitous Forrest set out at the head of their cavalry bands to retake that valuable stronghold. The Confederates had never recovered from the chagrin caused throughout the south by the loss of the key to Tennessee.

As the campaign stood in the west at the close of January, 1863, the recovery of Donelson might reverse the whole military situation. Grant was tied up with his Vicksburg projects on the Mississippi, and Rosecrans, the Federal commander in Tennessee, had his match in Bragg, whose army wintered within striking distance of Nashville. Nashville was the base of Rosecrans' army, and its fate would follow that of Donelson. Should both fall again into the hands of the Confederates Tennessee would soon be as bare of Yankee soldiers as it had been before Grant's irruption with battalions and gunboats in February, 1862.

Fort Donelson guarded the Cumberland river below Nashville and had originally been built by the Confederates to bar the river against Federal warships. After Grant captured it, and Nashville fell with it to become an army base, the post was strengthened in order to protect the channel for supply ships going up to Nashville. The garrison consisted of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, Flood's Illinois battery and Captain von Minden's company of the Fifth Iowa cavalry, about 800 men.

During the forenoon of Feb. 3 a citizen brought word to Colonel Harding, commandant of the post, that the Confederates were coming. Harding prepared to fight. The position was surrounded by a ridge, which he crowned with four rifled guns and placed his men at the weakest points on his line of defense. The guns could sweep the outside of the breastworks, and he relied chiefly upon their execution to repulse a charge. At 1:30 p. m. a flag of truce came to the lines with the following ringing summons to surrender:

To the Commanding Officer at Fort Donelson:

Having invested Fort Donelson with a force sufficient to take it and desiring to prevent the effusion of blood, we have the honor to demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort, with all the forces, stores, etc. If you surrender, you will be treated as prisoners of war; if not, you must abide the consequences.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief Commander.
N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry Division.
JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

The reply was couched in fewer words, but left no doubt as to the spirit of the writer. It read:

I decline to surrender the forces under my command or the post without an effort to defend them.

A. C. HARDING,
Colonel Commanding.

Forrest had with him 800 men, and Wharton's force numbered 2,000 sabers. Both columns attacked simultaneously. Three Confederate batteries rained shots upon the Federals, raking the line lengthwise. In his first rush Forrest carried the outer trenches, but Harding safely withdrew his men and guns to a shorter line. To prevent the removal of the guns the Confederates aimed at the horses and shot down all but the wheel team of one piece. After seeing the other guns safe the cannoneers returned in the face of Wharton's onrushing line to recover the one in danger. Cutting loose the four dead animals, the driver mounted, but the off horse was instantly shot, leaving the gun helpless. The cannoneers fought with rammers and spikes until overpowered. Meanwhile the Illinois men poured a biting rifle fire upon the charging ranks. Forrest's horse was shot and fell with his rider. Supposing their leader killed, the troopers turned and fled.

With the repulse of Forrest, Harding's men again occupied the old lines. A thirty-two pounder siege gun was brought to bear upon the threatened point and double shotted with canister. Forrest's men rushed forward, to be met with the canister at ten paces. Colonel McNair of Forrest's staff and several other officers, together with scores of men, fell. Harding had massed 300 men on the ridge near the guns. Against this line Forrest rode with a dozen men of his escort to within thirty paces. But his brigade had been wiped out. A second time his horse was shot under him, and the sturdy fighter, who all along had opposed the attack, reluctantly sounded the retreat.

Wharton's attack was not less desperate than that of Forrest, but owing to the formation of the ground and the lines in that quarter the defenders kept the assailants at a distance. After the loss of the gun Colonel Harding sent two more pieces into action against Wharton. His infantry in their rifle pits withstood the assaults of enemies outnumbering them ten to one.

During the heat of Wharton's attack Colonel Harding stripped the line around the siege gun where Forrest had been checked with fearful carnage of its defenders and sent them to the points of danger. That was Forrest's opportunity, but his brigade was out of the fight for good. So rapid had been the firing of the infantry that their ammunition was nearly exhausted. The only reserve supply at the post was in a section that had been cut off by the charging Confederates from the main part of the garrison around the siege gun and near Colonel Harding's headquarters. Three out of nine of the Illinois companies were in rifle pits near the ammunition. Adjoining these were some rifle pits which had been abandoned early in the fight. Just at sundown the Illinoisans at headquarters arose from their pits with a yell and started at double quick for their ammunition. The Confederates who lay in the pathway ran from the field without an attempt at resistance, and when darkness fell the garrison held the same works as at the opening of the attack.

Soon after dark Wheeler again summoned Colonel Harding to surrender, saying that he had not yet put half his force into action and would renew the attack. Again Harding spurned the idea of yielding.

But the danger was not over. Forrest had penetrated within short canister range of the siege gun in his boldest charge, and the advance line of the enemy lay within 100 yards of the main rifle pits. The guns were short of friction primers, and the siege piece, being too heavy to remove, was spiked and abandoned.

A council was held in the Confederate bivouac which decided to suspend the attack. Later word reached Wheeler that a fleet of transports was coming up the river, loaded with Federal troops and convoyed by gunboats. Warned by this and the stubbornness of the defense, he ordered a retreat.

Colonel Harding's loss in battle was sixty-four killed and wounded, a trifle in comparison with that of the Confederates. Wharton's command lost eighty-five killed and wounded and Forrest over 200.

General Wheeler's explanation of his failure to retake Donelson was that his soldiers were short of ammunition. The order to march had come before the troopers in gray had filled their ammunition boxes. Colonel Harding's gallant defense of the classic citadel aroused the admiration of the assailants.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

WHEELER'S TROOPERS CAPTURING A FEDERAL GUN.

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PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE DECEMBER SESSION, 1902.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 1051.

AN ACT Creating a State House Commission and Providing For the Care and Maintenance of the State House and Grounds.

(Passed Dec. 11, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. There shall be a state house commission consisting of three members. At the present session of the general assembly the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one member of said commission to serve until the first day of February, A. D. 1905, one member to serve until the first day of February, A. D. 1907, and one member to serve until the first day of February, A. D. 1909; and in the month of January, A. D. 1905, and in the month of January in each second year thereafter, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one member of said commission to serve until the first day of February in the sixth year after his appointment, to succeed the member of said commission whose term will next expire. Any vacancy occurring in said commission when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint some person to fill said vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 2. The state house lot, bounded by Smith, Francis, and Gaspee streets, in the city of Providence, and the buildings thereon, together with all the paintings, portraits, furniture, furnishings, fittings, fixtures, apparatus, and property of all descriptions belonging to the state contained in said buildings, excepting the books of account, records, and papers of the different departments and offices, shall be in the care and custody of said commission.

Sec. 3. Said commission shall care for and maintain in suitable condition for use by the occupants of the state house and by the public, all of the property placed in its custody by the provisions of this act. It shall select and engage all of the employees in its judgment necessary therefor, fix their compensation, and discharge them at its pleasure, and shall purchase all materials, supplies, and tools necessary for such care and maintenance, including gas, water, electric lights and power, and telephone and electric clock service, and may contract in the name and on behalf of the state for the supply of any of the articles or things named herein. It shall designate the rooms to be used by the committees, boards, commission, officers, or persons hereafter authorized by law to be provided with offices in the state house, shall suitably furnish the same, and shall, as in its judgment may be necessary, from time to time repair, replace, renew, and add to the furniture, furnishings, fittings, fixtures, apparatus, decorations, and other property hereby placed in its custody, all of which shall be located and used as said commission shall prescribe. All appropriations made to be expended in or on the premises hereby placed in the custody of said commission shall be expended by said commission. It may sell at public or private sale any of said property so replaced for which it has no further use, and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid to the general treasurer.

Sec. 4. Said commission shall fix the hours for opening and closing the state house, but the hours so fixed shall not prevent access by the public to the offices therein during the time when it is provided by law that they shall be kept open. It shall be the duty of said commission to maintain good order in the state house and upon the grounds surrounding the same, and the police commission of the city of Providence and the sheriff of Providence county shall assign such number of officers for that purpose as said commission may from time to time request.

Sec. 5. Said commission may make such arrangements as it deems advisable for the operation of the restaurant in the state house. It may lease said restaurant, and may regulate the sale of newspapers and other articles within the building. All moneys received by it from these or any other sources shall be paid to the general treasurer and be added to and made a part of the appropriations made from time to time for the expenses of said commission, and shall be used for the payment of its bills, authenticated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. Said commission shall have an office in the state house, and shall annually in the month of January make a report to the general assembly of its doings for the preceding calendar year, accompanied by a statement of its receipts and expenditures, and by estimates of its requirements for the ensuing twelve months.

Sec. 7. The members of said commission shall serve without pay, but shall be allowed their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 8. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of bills incurred by said commission and the state auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of such bills, not exceeding in the aggregate said sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, upon the receipt of vouchers therefor properly authenticated by said commission or by a committee thereof duly authorized for that purpose.

Sec. 9. Upon the completion of its duties, the board of state house commissioners shall turn over to the commission created by this act all of its books, papers, records, correspondence, plans, contracts, documents, and property of every description, together with the keys of the state house, and file a statement of its so doing with the secretary of state. Said board shall thereupon cease to exercise any further control over the property by this act placed in the custody of said commission.

Sec. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. For the purpose of the appointment of the members of said commission this act shall take effect upon its passage, and for all other purposes it shall take effect when the board of state house commissioners shall file with the secretary of state the statement provided for in section 9 of this act.

CHAPTER 1052.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 150 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Manufacturing Corporations.

(Passed Dec. 11, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 4 of Chapter 150 of the General Laws is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Every such company heretofore or hereafter formed under Chapter 176 of the General Laws, or under any other general law of the state relating to the creation and control of corporations, may increase or decrease its capital stock in the manner provided by sections 7 and 8 of said chapter 176; and every such company created by special act of the general assembly may by vote increase or decrease its capital stock within the limits authorized by its charter, but the increase or decrease in any case, and whether such corporation is created under Chapter 176 of the General Laws or otherwise, may be had upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the capital stock having the right to vote on the question of such increase or decrease, passed at a meeting of the corporation duly called for that purpose: Provided, however, that on the question of increase or decrease, as on all other questions arising at any meeting of shareholders of any such corporation now or hereafter existing, all outstanding shares shall have equal voting rights unless otherwise provided by the charter of any such corporation or by the agreement to form such corporation, or by any amendment of such charter or agreement. In case of any decrease of capital stock, as above provided, a certified copy of the vote effecting the same, signed and sworn to as provided in section 8 shall within ten days after the same be recorded in the manner provided in said section 8, and in default thereof the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts of the company contracted after said ten days and before the recording of the copy of the vote as aforesaid."

Sec. 2. Chapter 715 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1900, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 1053.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 186 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Corporate Suretyship on Bonds Required by Law."

(Passed Dec. 11, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 186 of the General Laws, entitled "Of corporate suretyship on bonds required by law," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 186.

"Of Corporate Suretyship.

"Section 1. Any incorporated surety company which has a paid-up capital of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and doing only a surety business in this state, and which has complied with all the requirements of law regulating the admission of such companies to do business in this state, may to the extent of its corporate powers enter into any contract of guaranty or may be accepted as sole surety upon the bond, undertaking, or obligation of any person or corporation giving bond in this state or required by law to give bond in this state, whether such bond be given in civil or criminal judicial proceedings or for the due performance of the duties of any office or employment, or however otherwise such guaranty, bond, undertaking, or obligation may be given; and such surety company may also be accepted as sole surety upon any recognizance or other obligation of record that any person or corporation may be required by law in any way to enter into in this state. No additional surety shall be required upon any judicial or official bond or upon any recognizance or other obligation of record, by the judge, head of department, or other officer approving such bond or taking such recognizance if he shall deem such surety sufficient, but additional surety may be required by him, if in his discretion necessary. In all bonds, undertakings, or other obligations, and in all recognizances or other obligations of record in which "sureties" are required by law or otherwise in this state, the sole suretyship of any surety company duly authorized to do business in this state, if deemed sufficient surety by the person, judge, or official approving or accepting such bond, undertaking, or other obligation, or taking such recognizance or other obligation of record, shall be deemed a full compliance with any requirement for "sureties." Any surety company authorized to do business in this state may make, sign, seal, execute, acknowledge, and deliver any bond, guaranty, undertaking, or other obligation whatsoever in this state, or may enter into any recognizance or other obligation of record whatsoever in this state, by its attorney in fact or by its officer or officers, agent or agents, thereunto duly authorized; and such authority from such surety company may be shown in the same manner that similar authority may be shown in the case of other corporations. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this chapter to enable any surety company, duly incorporated and authorized to do business under the laws of this state, to the extent of its corporate powers to become guarantor in this state, or to become surety upon any bond, undertaking, or other obligation, or to enter into any recognizance or other obligation of record, in any way whatsoever to the same extent, with the same rights, and under the same liabilities as any natural person.

"Sec. 2. Any court or officer whose duty it is to pass upon the account of any person or corporation required by law to give bond may, whenever such person or corporation has given any such surety company as surety upon said bond, allow in the settlement of such account a reasonable sum for the expense of procuring such surety.

"Sec. 3. Any surety company which shall make, sign, seal, execute, acknowledge, or deliver any bond, guaranty, undertaking, or other obligation whatsoever in this state, or which shall enter into any recognizance or other obligation of record whatsoever in this state, under the provisions of this chapter, shall be estopped, in any proceedings to enforce the liability which it shall have assumed to incur, to deny its corporate power to make, sign, seal, execute, acknowledge, or deliver such bond, guaranty, undertaking, or other obligation, or to enter into such recognizance or other obligation of record.

"Sec. 4. Whenever by the laws of this state any officer is required to give bond to the state, such bond shall be taken by the general treasurer, in the name of the state, from some surety company authorized to do business in the state, at the expense of the state; and the state auditor shall draw his order for the payment of the cost of such bond, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the receipt of vouchers therefor approved by the general treasurer."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1054.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 209 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the General Jurisdiction of Probate Courts."

(Passed Dec. 11, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 209 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the general jurisdiction of probate courts," is hereby amended by adding to it the following section:

"Sec. 22. The state auditor and the clerk of the municipal court of the city of Providence are hereby appointed a commission, to serve without pay, to arrange uniform forms for use in the business of the probate courts of this state; and upon adoption by such commission, the state auditor shall print such forms at the expense of the state, and draw his orders, for the cost of such printing, upon the general treasurer, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The state auditor shall thereafter, upon request, furnish the clerks of all probate courts in the state with such blank forms without charge; and all probate courts, upon providing such forms without any charge therefor, may require all parties and their attorneys to use such forms exclusively before such probate courts."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1055.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 32, Chapter 236, of the General Laws, "Of the Militia."

(Passed Dec. 11, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 32 of Chapter 236 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 32. For the brigade there shall be a brigadier-general whose staff shall consist of one assistant adjutant-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel, one medical director with rank of lieutenant-colonel, one assistant inspector-general with rank of major who shall also act as brigade paymaster and as paymaster for unattached companies of the brigade, one quartermaster, one commissary, one judge-advocate, one engineer, one provost-marshal, and two aides-de-camp, each with the rank of captain. There may be attached to the brigade a signal corps consisting of one captain who shall be attached to the brigade staff, one first lieutenant, and twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. Whenever the commander-in-chief shall deem it advisable he may authorize the mounting of the whole or any portion of the signal corps."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

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Secretary of State.

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JOHN VARS,

1126 Thames Street

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, February 7, 1903.

The legislatures of New Jersey, California and Kansas have passed resolutions favoring the enlargement and betterment of the United States navy.

Prof. Bedell of Cornell announces a new discovery in electric power transmission whereby an alternating and a direct current may be sent at the same time.

It has cost the State five thousand dollars to turn down Governor Garvin's appointments and reinstate the former incumbents in their places. For the five weeks that the General Assembly has been in session that is practically the sum total of the Senate's work.

The old reliable Gazette & Chronicle of Pawtucket passed into its seventy-eighth year recently and last week this paper came out with an entirely new dress of type. The new style of make-up is very attractive and shows that the Gazette & Chronicle is very much alive and very much up-to-date.

The exports from this country to Great Britain in 1902 amounted to $523,773,397, while the imports were only $160,249,114. We exported to Germany $174,264,495 worth of goods and imported from Germany $111,999,004. With these two nations we have in value more than three-fourths of all our foreign business. The balance in favor of the United States for all foreign trade is about five hundred millions of dollars.

The national debt now amounts to $948,942,503, a decrease for the month of January of $3,222,116. The public debt at the close of the civil war was over three billions of dollars; now it is less than one billion. The interest on the public debt has been reduced in that time about four-fifths. The total circulation of national bank notes on Jan. 31 amounted to $333,973,516, showing an increase for the year of $24,528,931 and a decrease for the month of $956,238.

Providence papers claim that coal is now a drug in the market in that city. The prices are $10 for Lehigh, $9 for other anthracite, $7.50 for pea. In Bristol coal is selling $7 for chestnut, and $8 for other sizes. In Newport the price still remains $10. At that figure the dealers are probably not making much money, for all the coal they are selling was bought at the high rates. Speculators' coal in New York took a rapid tumble, and is now selling at about $5 a ton.

A few months ago the Southern States were shouting themselves hoarse over President Roosevelt. Now his name is tabooed throughout that portion of the country once in rebellion against the Union; and all because he has seen fit to shake hands at the White House with respectable colored people. Fortunately for the president's future political aspirations these southern negro haters will have nothing to say in making the next president. Their votes will be all wasted because under any and all conditions they will be cast for the Democratic candidate whoever that may be. President Roosevelt can smile and say "Let them keep on if it affords them any pleasure, for it doesn't hurt me."

The house naval committee have agreed to report in favor of constructing three first-class battleships of not more than 16,000 tons displacement, of the highest practical speed, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not over $4,212,000 each. Besides the battleships there is to be one first-class cruiser of 16,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not more than $4,659,000. There will be, as well, two steel training ships, cost $570,000 each, and one wooden brig at a cost of $50,000 for training purposes. The bill which the committee will request provides that the number of cadets at Annapolis be doubled. The president is to have 10 and members of Congress one appointment every two years. An appropriation of $400,000 is made to establish a post-graduate school at Annapolis for engineers of the navy, for experimental work with boilers. Three thousand additional seamen are authorized and 800 additional marines. The Holland torpedo boat was defeated by a vote of 9 to 6.

Another new caucus law has been introduced into the General Assembly. A session of the Legislature that does not bring out at least one new caucus act is a dull session. The law under which we have acted for the past year was amended in December. Now comes another amendment which may be a good one. We are inclined to think that it is. The caucus act, as it has been in the past, is a complete failure. Instead of leading to independence in selecting candidates it allowed a little coterie called the ward committee to do the whole work for the voter by selecting the candidates for him. All the voter could do when he got to the polling place was to vote the ticket selected for him by the two or three men that rodded the city committee. Under the proposed act, the ward committee no longer makes up the ticket but any one can make a ticket provided he can get twenty other people to join with himself. All nominations must be made at least eight days before the caucus, and the list must be published. This would do away with some, at least, of the dark lantern business practiced in this city by many of the ward committees. While the system is decidedly cumbersome it has many good features.

From Far Japan.

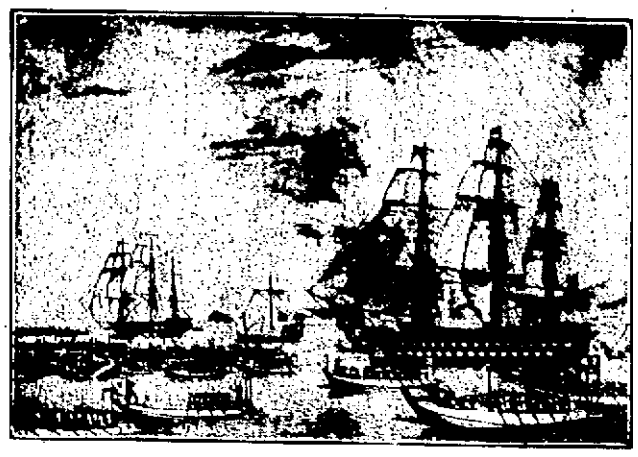
Admiral Luce of this City Receives a Letter from the Secretary of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

On another page of this paper appears an interesting letter which Rear Admiral S. B. Luce of this city has just forwarded to the editor of the Japan Daily Mail. Admiral Luce was a midshipman on the Columbus under Commodore Biddle at the time of the first attempt to open up the ports of Japan to American trade, in 1846, being then on his second cruise in the United States navy. As far as known Admiral Luce is now the only surviving officer of this expedition. Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., who was the executive officer of the Columbus at that time, died a few months ago.

COMMODORE BIDDLE'S SHIPS, COLUMBUS AND VINCENNES, IN YEDDO BAY JAPAN, IN 1846.

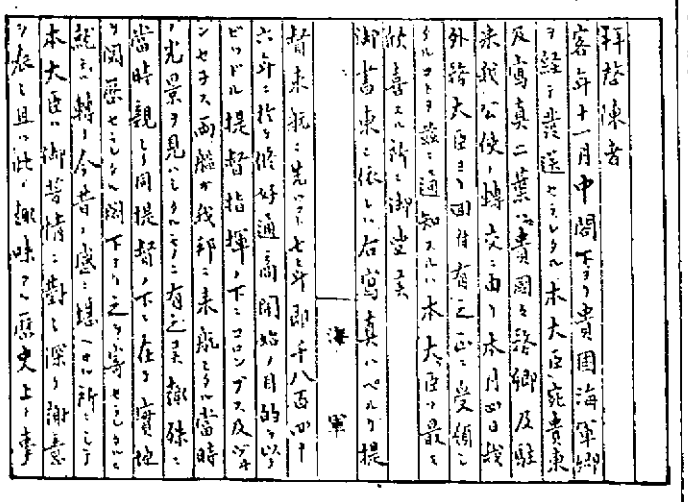
COURTESY OF THE NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.

In the letter to the Daily Mail Admiral Luce alludes to some pictures of the vessels of that expedition, which he has presented to the secretary of the navy of Japan. These pictures are reproduced herewith. The Japanese secretary was so much impressed with the value of the gift that he expressed his appreciation in the following letter to Admiral Luce:



NATIVE BOATS TOWING THE COLUMBUS AND VINCENNES OUT OF YEDDO BAY.

COURTESY OF THE NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.



PORTION OF A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY TO ADMIRAL LUCE.

For fear that one or two of our readers may not be able from a perusal of the above letter to comprehend the exact depth of the gratitude of the imperial secretary an exact translation is given herewith:

(Translation)

Imperial Navy Department,
Tokio,
February 15, 1902.

SIR:

I have the greatest pleasure to inform Your Excellency that on the 4th instant I received from H. I. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs your letter addressed to the Secretary of the Imperial Japanese Navy together with two pictures which you had forwarded to me through the United States Secretary of the Navy last November, the same having been transmitted through the Secretary of State of the United States and the Japanese Minister in Washington.

Your letter informs me that the two pictures represent the scene of the arrival of Commodore Biddle, U. S. N., who came over to Yeddo in 1846 with the U. S. SS. "Columbus" and "Vincennes" for the purpose of establishing friendly and commercial relations between the two countries, some seven years prior to the visit of Commodore Hazard, U. S. N. These pictures, coming as they do from you who made one of the party of Commodore Biddle, cannot but compel me to be reminded of those days with profound interest.

I now have the honor to offer you my sincere thanks for your kindness and to state at the same time that, recalling in this connection that interesting historical event the photographs represent, I have caused them to be deposited for permanent keeping in this department as a memento of especial value.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Signed: Vice-Admiral Gombei Yamamoto,
Minister for Navy.

His Excellency
Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N.

It seems that Gen. Hunter C. White, as sheriff of Providence county, gets from the State in fees $8,762.20. The State auditor, at the request of the House of Representatives, submitted the following "itemized" report: For 300 days' attendance upon the appellate division, supreme court, $927; common pleas, $783; sixth district court, $1,035; eleventh district court, $1,035; twelfth district court, $1,035; General Assembly, $750; for committing to prison, jail, workhouse, etc., $919.75; serving requisitions, notices and writs of habeas corpus, $1,092.42; for distributing civil commissions, Providence county, $75; total, $8,762.20.

Vermont, [illegible] a prohibition State, [illegible] majority of about 1600 out of a vote of 61,000 to adopt local option. Factories voted for local option by large majorities while the country towns voted largely the other way.

The monthly crop report states January weather as generally favorable for winter wheat. Some damage has resulted in the southern portion of the wheat belt.

Coal Situation.

The Coal Trade Journal says: "Anthracite coal trade conditions have very materially changed since the date of our last edition, in that the market is in a very much easier condition so far as supplies are concerned, and this makes for a reduced price from that asked by certain of the producers. The tonnage is up to very fair proportions and there is no need of any one being a sufferer from the lack of a supply of fuel. The tendency will be toward a very brisk trade now that the values are more nearly normal, and it will continue to be brisk for many months to come, for there is a great amount of coal needed to put the average stock on hand in anything like its normal condition—so-called. The companies have done the very wisest thing in keeping prices at an even figure, and thus avoiding anything like violent fluctuation in market values for the great mass of tonnage. As we have said, with all coal selling at the company price the demand is not likely to show increase. The weather has been very mild and this has made the situation easier in many directions, but as we write there are indications of a change, and we must not suppose that winter is over by any means."

It is all very well for the Coal Trade Journal to tell about the company's keeping prices at an "even figure," when the facts are that the combination known as the "Company" mine about 80 per cent. of all the anthracite coal, but have sold as "Company" coal only about 20 per cent. The rest has been sold by the "Company" through the speculators and labeled "Independent," for which twice and three times the "Company's" normal figures have been charged. The great coal operators have practiced on the public during all the long period of high coal, the most gigantic imposition. There should come a day of reckoning.

Washington Matters.

The Fight on the Statehood Bill Continues with Unabated Vigor—Immigration Bill will Pass—Mrs. Hayes' Temperance Sideboard is in a Bar-room—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1903.

The statehood fight in the Senate has grown into one of the bitterest parliamentary contentions of recent years. Senator Quay announces that he will stop at nothing to win his struggle for statehood for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico and Senator Hanna and the other Republican leaders pronounce the methods of the Pennsylvania senator reactionary and almost revolutionary and say that they will not hesitate to precipitate an extra session of Congress if that becomes necessary to prevent the success of Senator Quay's program. At this writing there is every indication that nothing short of an extra session will accomplish the defeat of the carefully laid plans of the wily Pennsylvanian, and his accomplished co-worker, Senator Foraker of Ohio.

Senator Quay's latest move has been to attach the statehood bill to the agricultural appropriation bill, which was accomplished Saturday, but he has also given notice that he will attach it to the sundry civil and the post-office appropriation bills. So long as he maintains his majority in the Senate, which now numbers about twelve, there will be no possibility of defeating him except by talking to death those appropriation bills to which he attaches his obnoxious measure. This, Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, and other leaders of the party, assure your correspondent they are prepared to do if no other method of preventing the admission of the territories presents itself.

So absolute has been the statehood blockade in the Senate that no other legislation has been even considered. Secretary Hay has secured an extension of two months on the time for the ratification of the Cuban treaty and that convention will be considered, it is hoped, at an early date. It is possible that some general legislation may be considered today as Mr. Quay has said that he would not press the statehood bill further, as a separate measure. The Elkins anti-trust bill is now on the Senate calendar, having been favorably reported by the committee. The bill establishing a department of commerce and labor has been sent to conference by the Senate with instructions to its conferees to provide the publicity features recommended by the Attorney General for the proposed bureau of corporations. This now bids fair to be the first anti-trust legislation participated in by the Senate.

The negotiations between Venezuela and the foreign powers, which have been conducted in Washington, have not so far accomplished any material results and present prospects are that the difficulties will have to be referred to the Hague Tribunal eventually. Minister Bowen has conducted the case of Venezuela with great ability but the desire of the allies to have their claims regarded as preferred has thus far checkmated his efforts. It is now expected that the creditors of Venezuela who have not resorted to war methods will protest against any system which would afford an advantage to Germany and Great Britain. The United States is in hearty sympathy with this position, as many of its citizens are interested in the settlement which is expected.

There are indications that the immigration bill will be passed at this session, but not without the sacrifice of the clause providing for an educational qualification. Senators Fairbanks, Lodge and Penrose held a confidential conference on the subject and decided that the only way to save the bill was to permit the educational clause to go by the board. As the bill now stands it will meet with no opposition and it is believed can pass without objection.

The House enjoyed a lively if not very important session on Saturday when private claim bills were before the committee of the whole. After favorable action on forty-five bills, the committee was retired in favor of the House and, as an attempt was made to pass the measures just approved, Representative Payne of New York raised the point of no quorum. A roll-call showed the absence of a quorum but the members, bent on getting their claims through, refused to adjourn and sent the sergeant-at-arms out to arrest and bring in the absent members. For two hours the persistent members awaited the arrival of the missing representatives, a sufficient number of whom were rounded up after two hours and at 8 p. m. the passage of the bills was begun and the entire number rushed through.

By a contretemps of fate, the famous sideboard presented to Mrs. Hayes, wife of President Hayes, by the young ladies of Cincinnati as a mark of their approval of Mrs. Hayes' prohibition of the use of wine in the White House, was recently discovered in a Washington bar-room, stored with wines and liquors. At the auction of old White House furniture last week the sideboard was knocked down to an unknown bidder for $85. Learning of the use to which it was being put, Col. John R. McLean offered $850 for the sideboard but was refused. Then Col. Webb Hayes, a son of the late president, who, by the way, bears a most remarkable resemblance to President Roosevelt, attempted to buy his mother's present, but the saloon keeper demanded $3,000 for it and the Colonel did not feel that he could afford that amount.

Senators and members of Congress are receiving letters from all parts of the country protesting against the proposed amendment of the law whereby it will be possible to detain cattle on trains without food or water for 40 hours instead of 28 hours as is now provided. The humane people of the country appear to be incensed at the proposition and are bringing strong pressure to bear on their representatives to defeat the amendment which is in the interest of the railroads and cattle dealers and is being vigorously lobbied by their representatives.

The government has awarded the contract for building the two powerful armored cruisers, the Tennessee and the Washington. One of them goes to the Cramps and one to the New York Ship Building Company, of Camden, N. J. The price is $1,035,000 each.

Lord Beresford is disgusted with his country for forming an alliance with Germany in the Venezuela affair. In a speech at the New York Society of Pilgrims he predicted a century of uninterrupted peace if the two great English speaking nations join in a friendship which the world will understand.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Rooney have been in New York on a visit.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Patrick Buckley has sold to James B. Kane and wife the dwelling house and lot bounded west, 40 feet, on land of the grantor; north, 98 feet, on lands of the Central Baptist Church and Godfrey Moffit; east, 19 feet, on the estate of Frances Wilbar, and south, 99 feet, on a courtway off Spring street.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Eugene W. Atkinson and wife, lots 7 and 8 on the Franklin Plat on Stewart street to Henry Howard Barker. The land measures about 72 feet front by 40 feet in depth.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for the owners the so-called "Coggeshall Estate" formerly occupied by the Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, to John H. Kazanjian. It consists of 23,800 feet of land and a large family residence.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Richard Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, 2 acres and 7-10ths of an acre, situated off the Second Beach road in Middletown, on the southern side, to Julien T. Davis, of New York, and of "Pinecroft," Middletown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Katharine Fitzpatrick of New York, her sea cottage on southern side of Harrison avenue to Frederick Blom.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for George G. Williams, lower half of 6 Barney street to John H. McKay.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Arthur W. Chase lower half of 19 Mount Vernon street to Mrs. O. E. Pace.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Kate Slack, cottage at 82 Congdon avenue, on lease to John W. Dorey.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1903. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
7 Sat	7 6	5 21	2 45	2 58	3 31
8 Sun	7 4	5 22	3 47	4 00	4 33
9 Mon	7 3	5 23	4 43	4 58	5 28
10 Tues	7 2	5 25	5 33	5 52	6 20
11 Wed	7 1	5 26	Rises	6 45	7 10
12 Thurs	7 0	5 30	8 36	7 24	7 58
13 Fri	6 58	5 31	7 46	8 21	8 46

First Quarter 5th day, 5h. 12m., morning.
Full Moon 11th day, 7h. 38m., evening.
Last Quarter 19th day, 1h. 23m., morning.
New Moon, 27th day, 5h. 20m. morning.

FARMS.

From 6 to 40 acres wanted for rent or sale. Some customers now waiting to be supplied.

FOR RENT.

Cottage of 11 rooms and 2 acres of excellent land on Paradise Avenue. The rent, $240, can be met easily by a few summer boarders.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 Broadway.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I., Office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point,

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.—The opposite "CHIN" being all studded with summer residences, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become equally covered with summer houses for the wealthy. Apply at Mr. TAYLOR'S office in Newport for details.

Marriages.

In Fall River, 31st ult., by Rev. Dr. M. S. Kaufman, Roland P. Bernardin, of Lakewood, R. I., and Bertha S. Pike, of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 5th inst., Susan B., widow of Captain Samuel C. Bailey, in the 93d year of her age.

In this city, 5th inst., Samuel H. Dugan, aged 33 years.

In this city, 2d inst., Charles Potter, son of Mary E. and the late Nathan Wood, in his 35th year.

In this city, 31st ult., Michael Joseph, son of John and Mary Martin, of 20 Franklin street, aged 25 years.

In Tiverton, 31 inst., Esther A., daughter of George R. and Esther Taylor, in her 17th year.

In Little Compton, 5th inst., Frederick R. Brownell, in his 60th year.

In New Bedford, 31st ult., Martha A., wife of Stephen A. Wilbur of Little Compton, in her 68th year.

In Providence, 4th inst., Caleb Randall Barney, 57; 3d, Rufus A. Peck, 85; 1st, James C. Sheridan, 76; 31st, Eliza, widow of William Berry, 80; 31st, Frank Hilton, 24.

Protect Your Home.

FIRE INSURANCE is one of the best protections and the cost is very little.

We will place insurance on your HOUSE, FURNITURE, PERSONAL EFFECTS or STOCK, in the very best companies and at lowest rates.

Call, Write or Phone.

C. H. Wrightington,

94 BROADWAY.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Twenty-Five Story Hotel.

Improvements that will cost from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 have been provided for by the New York Central Railroad Company. A terminal structure will be built to stretch from Madison avenue over Vanderbilt avenue to Lexington avenue, taking in the span covered by the present Grand Central station and the vacant block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth and Madison and Vanderbilt avenues. Within this structure will be included a hotel, with a greater number of rooms than any now in New York, and a department store, the equal of any in existence. This building will be 25 stories high and will be entered by all the New York Central trains that come into that city. Steam will give way to electricity as a motive power south of the Harlem river and connections will be made with the rapid transit trains, so that passengers may be landed in City Hall Park or at the Battery. The railroad promises to have the changes made within three years.

The people of North Dakota, west of the Missouri river, and of Montana, east of the Belt mountains, want to be detached from their respective States and made into a State of their own, with Glendive, Mont., as the capital.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some men don't wait to meet with temptation; they overtake it.

ARE STILL FAR APART

Trolley Company and Strikers Fail to Reach Agreement at Waterbury

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 6.—After a session lasting an hour and a half, the conferees who met last night in an attempt to arrange a settlement of the trolley strike parted with settlement of the difficulty as far away apparently as ever. The representatives of the strikers and of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting company found themselves entirely at variance, and when the conference ended the executive committe of the Trolleymen's union announced that they would recommend in their report to the union that the strike be continued.

The conference was held in the aldermanic chamber in city hall. During the session Mr. Burpee, attorney for the railway company, said that the company would take back about 25 of the 80 men on strike, if they desired to return to work, but could not promise places for more in fairness to the men who are now running the cars. The strikers declined flatly to return under those conditions.

Long discussion failed to change the position of either side in any respect and the conference broke up. The news of the failure to come to an agreement gave general regret about town.

At midnight the officer in charge at the militia headquarters reported that everything had been quiet during the evening. The cars were run on the regular schedule and there were no reports of stone throwing or of any other disturbance. The last cars pulled into the barn unmolested.

Will Benefit Fields of Research

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 6.—Harvard university was enriched yesterday by the dedication of the new Semitic museum, the building for which was formally transferred at the same time by the donor, J. H. Shiff of New York. President Eliot accepted it, and in doing so said that it strengthened a great historical past and would be an inspiration for the future. The collection contains many Babylonian, Assyrian and Egyptian originals and casts, and is devoted to a better understanding of the Semitic people.

$70,000 Fire at Peabody

Peabody, Mass., Feb. 6.—The shoe shops of Bowers & Shaw and F. W. Lord & Co. in South Peabody were totally burned this morning, together with several small adjoining houses, the total loss reaching $70,000. Each of the main factories was a building 100 feet long and three stories in height and in each 75 hands were employed. One of the houses had been made over into a shoe shop, which was occupied by Osgood Bros. Insurance covers a considerable amount of the loss.

Bishop Tierney After Dillonis

Hartford, Feb. 6.—Bishop Tierney of the Hartford diocese has prepared a circular letter denouncing Vincent Dillonis and his attempt to establish a congregation among the Lithuanian Catholics in Waterbury. It threatens excommunication for all those of the church who encourage his cause.

Fall River Bank Absorbed

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 6.—Arrangements were made yesterday by which the business and good will of the Second National bank of this city will be taken over by the Metacomet National bank. The first named bank last month voted to close its doors on Feb. 13 and wind up its affairs.

Long's Improvement Continues

Boston, Feb. 6.—Each succeeding day strengthens the hopes of the friends of John D. Long that the former secretary of the navy will recover from the dangerous illness from which he has been suffering. No unfavorable turn in his condition has been reported this week.

Prediction of Drop In Coal

Boston, Feb. 6.—Coal dealers predict that the price of hard coal will drop within a week and that the general price for the remainder of the winter will be around $6. Coal deliveries by water are coming in steadily.

ALLIES IRRITATED

At the Course Pursued by Minister Bowen

WILL CALL UPON ROOSEVELT

To Settle the Question of Preferential Treatment—His Refusal to Act as Arbitrator Will Probably Throw the Whole Case to The Hague

Washington, Feb. 8.—Irritated by the note of Minister Bowen, Venezuela's representative, addressed to the British ambassador on Monday last, refusing to accept the allies' proposal for a scheme of preferential payments by which Great Britain, Germany and Italy were to receive 26 percent and the remaining eight creditor nations 10 percent of the customs receipts of La Guaira and Porto Cabello, the allied powers have instructed their representatives here to submit the question of preferential treatment for settlement to President Roosevelt, and in the event that he declines to act as arbitrator to take this and possibly the entire Venezuelan controversy to The Hague for settlement, thereby breaking off negotiations with Mr. Bowen.

At the British embassy today there will be a conference of the representatives here of the allies. In view of the fact that the London government is now taking the lead in the negotiations the British ambassador will preside at the conference. In the meantime he expects to have an interview with the secretary of state, whom he will sound as to the probability of the president's acceptance of the allies' request. If it is found that President Roosevelt is not disposed to allow himself to be dragged into the negotiations the instructions of the allies are such as to permit them to forego the embarrassment of a rejection at the hands of Mr. Roosevelt and, instead of making known their wishes to him, steps will be taken to draw up a protocol with Mr. Bowen for a reference of the case to The Hague, as suggested by him in his note of last Monday. The British ambassador was the first of the representatives to receive instructions to this effect and the matter was discussed at yesterday's conference between the three representatives of the allies.

Announcement of the decision of the allies to abandon further negotiations with Mr. Bowen has not been received with surprise by the few officials of the Washington government who have been advised of it. "The Hague tribunal," says an official of the administration, "has all along been kept in sight as a port of safety in case the negotiations here were not productive of a final settlement. And as for the suggestion that the president act as arbitrator, allies since the beginning of the trouble."

Whether President Roosevelt will accept this invitation of the allies is not known. An official of the administration expressed his surprise that the allies would be willing to submit this question to the president, in view of the fact that their representatives within the last few days have informed them, by cable, that the president views with disfavor the contention of the allies for preferential treatment.

There is the best authority for the statement that neither Great Britain nor Germany are desirous of submitting their case to The Hague.

The instructions received by the British ambassador are not quite clear as to the alternative to be pursued in the event that the president declines to act as arbitrator of the question of priority payments. It is not known whether the protocol which will then be drawn up with Mr. Bowen will provide for a reference of the entire case to The Hague or whether the allies are willing to stick by what they have secured here and will consent to have The Hague arbitrate the one question of preferential treatment. The drafting of a protocol will, it is expected, will occupy some time, but it is the understanding that upon the submission of the matter either to the president or The Hague, the blockade is to be raised at once.

Two Firemen Killed

Hudson, Mass., Feb. 5.—Two firemen were killed and four others seriously injured by falling walls during the progress of a fire which destroyed Parish hall of St. Michael's society last night. The dead are: Timothy Sullivan and Gus Russell. The injured: George Shortsleeves, Edward Bessonette, James Ryan and Charles Baker.

Quite a Formidable Showing

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Root transmitted to the house yesterday a report showing the militia strength of the states to be as follows: Officers, 8921; enlisted men, 100,338. The aggregate number of persons in the United States available for militia duty is given as 10,853,396.

Contracted Glanders From Horse

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 2.—Francis O. Montague, a farmer of Westhampton and ex-representative of the legislature, is suffering from glanders contracted from a horse. Such cases are rare and as a rule result fatally with human beings.

Hanna Would Pension Ex-Slaves

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Hanna introduced a bill yesterday granting pensions and bounties to all ex-slaves over 60 years old who were freed by the proclamation of President Lincoln during the war of the rebellion.

Crane Declines Public Dinner

Boston, Feb. 6.—Former Governor Crane has declined a public dinner in his honor tendered to him by a number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts, saying that he accepts the good will but must forego the public expression of it, now that freedom from public responsibility is giving him needed opportunity for rest.

HILL'S BRIEF VACATION

Asylum Officials Sent Murderer on an Errand and He Went Home

Boston, Feb. 6.—To the consternation of his family and the astonishment of the neighbors, Herbert E. Hill, who killed his sister and wounded his mother last summer, suddenly appeared at his old home yesterday, having escaped from the Worcester insane asylum.

Since his removal to Worcester Hill's condition has steadily improved, and the authorities of the asylum believed him to be so far responsible that yesterday morning they gave him a small amount of money and sent him on an errand into the city. It was the boy's first breath of free air since his imprisonment last August, and he could not resist the temptation so graciously offered him. He purchased a ticket for Boston and on his arrival in the city went at once to his home in Roxbury.

His mother almost fainted when, on answering his ring at the door, she found herself face to face with the son who had tried to kill her. He walked right in, however, and appeared very much at ease, while his mother and brother gazed on him with consternation.

Fortunately he was seen and recognized as he entered the house, and the police were at once notified, so that his mother and brother were not long in suspense. When the officers arrived he offered no resistance. He was speedily handcuffed and sent to the city prison. He was taken to Worcester this morning.

Hospital Authorities Criticised

New York, Feb. 5.—A coroner's jury chosen to determine the cause of death of Joseph Gardiner in the Kings County hospital found that the man died from bichloride of mercury poisoning, administered by a convalescent patient, and added: "The responsibility is believed to rest with the hospital authorities for allowing an incompetent nurse to handle a deadly poison." The bichloride of mercury was given to Gardiner internally, when it was intended as a lotion.

Ex-Senator Dawes Dead

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 5.—Henry Laurens Dawes, for 36 years senator and congressman from Massachusetts, died at 5:15 this morning. He was prominent in shaping our Indian policy and performed valuable services. He was born in Cummington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816. He was the son of a former, but in spite of unfavorable surroundings he managed to fit himself for Yale college, paying his own way through most of his course, and graduating in 1839.

Chance For Great Profit on Rug

New York, Feb. 5.—Since Vitali Benguiat, the dealer in rugs, paid $38,000 for a Persian carpet in the Marquand auction last Saturday, there has been much speculation as to whether he could sell it at a profit. It now appears that a few hours after Benguiat had bought the rug he received an offer affording him $12,000 profit on his purchase. He declined to accept $50,000 for it. The report that he bought the rug for Senator Clark is denied.

Little Coal Picker Killed

Medford, Mass., Feb. 4.—Four children, none over 12 years of age, who were picking up coal that had dropped from passing coal trains, were surprised at their work by a passenger train here yesterday. Grace Snow was struck and instantly killed by the engine. The others were saved from death only by the presence of mind of Harriet Lozette, aged 12, who grabbed them by the skirts and pulled them away just as the train was upon them.

Was Friend of Quaker Poet

Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 5.—W. H. B. Currier, an intimate friend of John G. Whittier and who, as editor of The Villager, published many of the poet's early writings, died yesterday, aged 74. Mr. Currier had been identified with the town for 50 years. He was the owner of the Amesbury and Salisbury Villager for years and the first editor of The Amesbury Daily News.

To Weak to Be Tried

Monroe, Conn., Feb. 4.—Patrick Gorman, held at the county jail on the charge of murdering his son, John, on Jan. 23, is so ill and weak that the preliminary hearing which he was to have been given yesterday in this town had to be postponed. There are grave doubts whether he will ever rally sufficiently to be tried.

Several Buildings Destroyed

Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 4.—During a heavy gale yesterday fire broke out in the business section of Middlebury, and before it could be controlled six blocks, two halls, a planing mill and other property were reduced to ashes. The total financial loss is about $130,000, with insurance which will aggregate about $70,000.

Springfield Bakers on Strike

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 5.—One hundred bakers are on strike here for a 10-hour work day and increased wages. The demand was made at noon yesterday with only brief notice, and most of the boss bakers have refused it. A prolonged fight is likely.

Cutter to Aid Fishermen

Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 6.—The United States revenue cutter Seminole, which is going to Bay of Islands, N. F., to try and release the fleet of Gloucester fishing vessels caught in the ice there, put in here yesterday for a harbor.

Over Nineteen Hundred Guests

Washington, Feb. 6.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their annual reception in honor of congress last night. It was the third of the series of formal receptions of the season and over 1900 guests were present.

Competition Benefits Consumers

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 6.—A general reduction in the price of anthracite in this city came yesterday when one dealer announced he would sell hard coal at $10 a ton. The other big dealers, with one exception, followed suit. Last night the firm mentioned went the other dealers a dollar better and announced its price as $9.

ADDICKS HAS QUIT

Gives Up Fight For Candidacy For Senate

TURNING DOWN OF BYRNE

Showed Him the Futility of Continuing a Contest Which Has Deadlocked Three Sessions of Legislature and Split His Party Into Factions

Dover, Del., Feb. 6.—The sudden announcement yesterday afternoon that J. E. Addicks had withdrawn from the candidacy for United States senator, which he has urged so persistently since 1895, created an immense sensation. The belief is general that the refusal of the United States senate to confirm United States District Attorney Byrne had the effect of bringing about Addicks' withdrawal. The Union Republican choice for senator in place of Addicks will probably be Governor Hunn or Secretary of State Layton. State Senator Allee, the Addicks leader, has repeatedly declared that he would not accept the United States senatorship.

Mr. Addicks arrived here from Wilmington about 1 o'clock, going direct to the capitol. He was ushered into the parlor of the state house where all of the 21 Union Republican members of the legislature were assembled to meet him, together with Secretary of State Layton and Insurance Commissioner Marshall. The assemblymen received Addicks with cheers.

Immediately after Addicks arrived Governor Hunn, who is called the peacemaker in Delaware politics, entered the parlor. After the door had been closed those outside heard frequent bursts of applause and the rumor became general around the capitol that Mr. Addicks was about to withdraw from the most remarkable political fight in the history of this country, a fight which had deadlocked three sessions of the legislature and split the Republican party into factions.

This rumor was confirmed soon after 2 o'clock when the caucus adjourned.

The withdrawal of J. E. Addicks from the present senatorial contest marks the end, or perhaps only a pause, in his 12-year fight for a place in the United States senate. His campaign up to last winter had reached nothing better than a deadlock in the Delaware legislature which left the state without representation in the upper house of congress. In the present legislature there are 21 Democrats, 21 Addicks men, the proceeds of years of intrigue and deviousness, eight Republicans who could be counted on from the first to oppose Addicks, and two whose position was doubtful.

The balloting in joint session this year began Jan. 21. The 21 Addicks men voted steadily for him, though there were temporary changes of one or two votes. The 21 votes of the Democrats were consistently given to candidates from that branch. A proposal that they unite with the regular Republicans in electing a Democrat for the long term and an anti-Addicks Republican for the short one fell through.

The regular Republicans have prevented any election, repeating last year's deadlock, and threatening to leave the state without its senators for another year. The president's appointment of Byrne, Addicks' agent, was a severe blow to the regular Republicans, and a corresponding lift for Addicks, who expected to control the federal patronage. Presumably the senate's refusal to confirm Byrne has shown Addicks the futility of keeping up the fight.

Hobson Tenders His Resignation

Washington, Feb. 2.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson of "Merrimac" fame has tendered his resignation as a naval constructor in the navy. For some time Captain Hobson has sought to be retired, but the board which examined him pronounced him fit for duty, and he was ordered to duty in charge of construction work at the Bremerton naval station.

Alleged Female Thieves Held

Boston, Feb. 3.—Susan A. Hemingway and Ada Rolich, colored servants, who were arrested on the charge of stealing goods valued at about $3000, were brought before Judge Burke yesterday. Counsel for the prisoners instructed them to waive examination, which they did, and they were held for the grand jury.

Quigley Wants a New Trial

Providence, Feb. 5.—Counsel for Charles J. Quigley who was convicted on Jan. 30 for the murder of Abraham Camac, yesterday filed a notice in the supreme court of his intention to petition for a new trial. Judge Wilbur has granted a stay in the proceedings pending the preparation of the prisoner's petition.

Book Agent Shoots Himself

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 4.—Richard S. Contee, a traveling salesman, whose home is supposed to be in Baltimore, shot himself in the head at Hotel Eagle last night, and it is stated that his recovery is impossible. Contee is about 43 years old, and a book agent, having been in Haverhill for six weeks past.

Klondikers Strike It Rich

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 3.—A special from Dawson says: A shaft sunk on the Eldorado struck second bedrock 65 feet below the first bedrock, with five feet of pay gravel running as high as $25 to the bucket. The new strike upsets all mining theories and opens up remarkable possibilities.

Early Spring, or Birds Are Mistaken

Port Henry, N. Y., Feb. 6.—From every section of the Adirondacks come reports of large numbers of summer birds and large flocks of robins being seen daily at several different places. Old woodsmen say that they never before saw these birds so numerous at this season of the year.

READY FOR ARGUMENTS

Counsel in Coal Strike Hearing Thanked at Close of Testimony

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—After a sitting of 51 days the anthracite coal strike commission concluded the hearing of witnesses yesterday afternoon and adjourned until next Monday, when it will begin to hear the arguments of counsel representing the several sides. The arguments will take up 5½ days. In all, the commission heard 558 witnesses. The stenographers took down approximately 9200 typewritten pages of testimony, or 2,300,000 words.

The attorneys for the operators and the miners presented some statistics on various subjects yesterday and Mr. Darrow announced that the miners' case was closed. This ended the hearing of witnesses for both sides, and in reply to this announcement Chairman Gray, speaking on behalf of the commission, said:

"Well, gentlemen, we have had a very protracted hearing. In some respects the hearing has been an unexampled one, I think, in the experience of this country. The commission has endeavored to keep wide open the doors by which testimony could come to us that would throw any light upon the various very serious questions we have to consider, and we wish now to thank the counsel on both sides for their cooperation and assistance in elucidating the complex questions that we have had presented to us.

"On the whole, we congratulate the counsel on the fairness and thoroughness with which they presented their several sides of the case. There has been much to excite feeling, much to appeal to the passions of men in this matter. We feel that it is a matter of congratulation and that we ought to congratulate both sides and their counsel on the good temper, fairness and conciliatory spirit in which they have urged their claims and with which, by their opponents, these claims have been met and resisted."

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Chief Justice Knowlton was given a complimentary dinner at Springfield, Mass., by the Hampden county bar in recognition of his advancement to the head of the Massachusetts supreme bench.

A wholesale coal company, promoted by responsible business men, is to be incorporated in Rhode Island with a capitalization of $1,000,000.

Matthew Higgins, aged 74, who was believed to be the only survivor in Connecticut of the Crimean war, died at the home of his daughter at Winsted. Higgins was twice rewarded by the late Queen Victoria for bravery.

George H. Allen has been confirmed by the senate as appraiser of merchandise, district of Portland and Falmouth, Me.

Miss Emma Southwick, 20 years old, died at Bristol, R. I., of injuries resulting from being run over by a pony carriage occupied by two young men.

The Auburn, Me., city council voted to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie for a $25,000 library, subject to the usual conditions.

While driving a heavy team down a steep hill at Peabody, Mass., Ralph H. Burnville, aged 24, was thrown from his wagon. The wagon toppled over on him and he was instantly killed.

The joint army and navy maneuvers next August will extend from Portland, Me., to Newport, R. I., and perhaps to New York.

Fire did considerable damage to St. Paul's Episcopal church, Brunswick, Me., the blaze being first seen during funeral services which were being held in the edifice.

A coroner has decided that alcoholism caused the death of Mrs. Bridget Hoyt, whose body was found on the floor of her bedroom in a house at New London, Conn., where she was employed.

At the dedication of the new Unitarian church at Natick, Mass., the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston.

Frank Tucker, aged 75, a farmer, was killed by a train near Franklin, N. H. Fog prevented Tucker from seeing the train. His horse was killed and vehicle crushed.

The Maine Press association has decided to visit Camden on the annual excursion this year and to hold the next annual session at Portland.

Religious melancholia is believed to have led Margaret Quinn, 17 years old, to commit suicide at Boston by taking carbolic acid. She took the acid while out on an errand, was brought home unconscious and died in her mother's arms.

Bernard Gehring, a watchman, was instantly killed by being crushed in an elevator at the Arlington mills, at Lawrence, Mass. His skull was crushed and several ribs broken.

William W. Hill, who for upward of half a century was connected with The Boston Journal, a greater portion of the time as telegraph editor, is dead. He was 70 years old, and a native of Saco, Me.

Hub Councilman's Honor Questioned

Boston, Feb. 6.—A flurry of excitement was caused last night in the common council over an attempt to expel William H. Curley (Dem.) on account of recent disclosures in the municipal court, when Curley pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretences and was fined for the offense. After a long and animated debate an order for a committee of investigation was passed and the president named its members.

Over Five Hundred Still Out

Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 6.—The carriage manufacturers brought 24 new men to town yesterday to take the places of the strikers. The strike leaders declare that the manufacturers have only 228 men at work in all the factories. On the other hand, 675 men went out on a strike, and of this number 125 have left the city. The remainder absolutely refuse to return to work.

Stock Raisers Lost Heavily

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 5.—The disastrous effect of the recent prolonged drouth in New South Wales is exemplified by the stock returns just published, which show a shrinkage during 1902 of 16,000,000 sheep and 275,000 head of cattle.

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Selected Tale.

SETTLING THE CLAIM.

The bleak stretches of browning grass gave a tinge of sadness to the landscape, and the hum of innumerable insects which had prolonged the summer months well into the fall were growing fainter and less rhythmic with the advancing season. The crops had been garnered and the approach of frost had no terror to the farmers, but in some indescribable way it affected the nerves of the lonely woman standing before her rude shack gazing toward the setting sun. Somehow the autumn had always brought a shade of sadness into her life. Even back in the old New England days—before this horrible nightmare had transformed her life—she had experienced the same feeling of depression.

"I guess it's because I hate to see things dying," she explained to herself to stifle back a rising rebellion of sorrow. "The summer was short enough back home, but out here it's all too short."

There was a dreary, homesick expression in the eyes, and through the straggling hair the bronzed forehead showed little marks of premature wrinkling. Dorothy Wellington in her girlhood days had been termed "comely," a word which just fell short of calling her good looking or handsome. But with time and experience her features had grown harsher, and yet without blotting out a certain sweet expression of resignation. Eternal longing for the impossible, however, cuts out the heart and ambition of the strongest, and Dorothy was daily finding her burden more unendurable.

"It isn't natural," she confessed to herself many times. "I'd rather give up all and go back without a cent. I could work and make a living. Not in Dunbary, but somewhere else—anywhere except here."

It was a strained and unnatural position for a young girl to find herself in, and nothing but a strong, stern sense of duty could hold her to the bargain another day. It was not home on the bleak Oklahoma plan. The very quarter section on which they lived was in dispute. The shack which they had built for temporary quarters might not be their own. Across the "dead line" there was another shack—a second blot on the landscape. To one or the other the quarter section belonged, but to which none could say. The slow-moving courts would in time decide, but for the present there was only an armed truce, and neither side dared venture on the property of the other.

Jared Wellington had left Dunbary in the East to cast his lot in with the early settlers of Oklahoma, and when the rush began he had been among the first to settle on a desirable quarter section. But while he had been busy staking out the section, another had filed a claim to the same piece of land. There was a dispute, which threatened to end in murder, but Dorothy had been the means of quieting the two combatants. They agreed to let the courts settle the claim, and meanwhile the two owners built on the opposite sides of the "dead line," which they drew exactly through the centre of the quarter section.

That was three months ago, and in the meantime Jared Wellington and Henry Egerton had nursed their wrath in silence while they planted and gathered their first season's crops. Each bitterly envied the other the crops which by rights should belong to him. With alert eyes and gun loaded for active service each watched the other, determined to exact the full pound of flesh demanded in the agreement. Had accident or sickness forced either over the "dead line," the other would unquestionably have shot his enemy in his tracks the moment he set foot on his property.

Such were the bitter conditions under which Dorothy had lived for three months, hoping and praying that the court's decision would shortly settle the the controversy, but never did the law seem to lag more exasperatingly. Autumn was changing the whole face of the landscape and winter was approaching with its long period of gloomy weather, but the "dead line," and the Egerton shack in the distance, continued to make life for Dorothy and her father bitter and disagreeable.

Jared Wellington was as hard and set in his ways as the New England granite hills in which he had been reared, and Dorothy knew his nature too well to attempt to induce him to compromise with his lonely neighbor. Lonely Henry Egerton seemed to be in his shack, for neither wife, mother nor child appeared around his home. Daily he had toiled in the fields all summer, returning to his home at night time to prepare his own supper, and smoke quietly and solitarily near the door of his shack until the moon was darkened by the blood-horizon. Dorothy had watched these orderly proceedings from her quiet retreat, often wondering at the man's lonely life, and in her tender heart half pitying him.

He was young and not hard-looking, as she remembered on that eventful day when she had interposed to save both from a possible tragedy. But after all it had been a fleeting glimpse of the flushed face and eyes burning with anger and determination. Those were exciting days when man forgot his thin veneer of civilization and displayed his savage origin. The wild rush across the promised line, the fights and struggles to gain possession of the best quarter sections, the fear and lamentations of those who had failed, and the awful intensity of the calm which prevailed days and weeks before the final word was given to throw open the land to the land to the eager public—all these pictures were burned on Dorothy's brain so that they seemed like some horrible nightmare. How different it all had been from the quiet New England village where she had been reared!

"Why could she not have lived there forev r? What right had her father to tear her from her home root and branch, and plunge her into this wild, lawless caldron of unrest and bitter striving?"

Dorothy brushed back a rebellious tear and turned away from the front of the shack. She had never given expression to such parental rebellion before, and she half shuddered at it. By way of apology, she added in an undertone: "Poor father! He suffers, too. He has been disappointed and it is making him old. Why did that man want to come here?"

She looked bitterly across the "dead line." Henry Egerton has just emerged from his shack, and stood, with hands shading his eyes watching her. Nearby she could see his gun leaning against the side of the shack.

"He must be bad, or he would offer to compromise," Dorthy continued. "He is young and able, and father is old and feeble. He might move on, and——"

She suddenly dropped her voice to an indistinct murmur, for an apparition appeared in the doorway of the shack which made her excited. She shaded her eyes and looked more keenly. It was a small, toddling child, scarcely two summers old, holding uncertainly to the side of the doorway, and cooing at the big ball of fire slowly disappearing below the horizon. The man raised his hands and the child ran to him and jumped into his arms.

"He is married then, and has a family," Dorothy breathed. "Maybe I have misjudged him. Has the child a mother, or—"

Again her sentence died out in an indistinct murmur, but the sun had set and twilight was rapidly spreading over the landscape. Dorothy saw another form, bent of figure and white of hair, walking across the field, and after waving a hand of welcome to him she turned to her work inside.

There was seldom any mention of their neighbor's affairs between father and daughter, and tonight Dorothy merely told of the presence of the baby on the opposite side of the "dead line" and then subsided. Jared Wellington raised his shaggy eyebrows and grunted:

"Then he's married? He'll bring his wife next, I suppose. Maybe he has heard that the courts—"

A horrible suspicion entered the minds of both. Had the courts decided respecting their claims, and had Henry Egerton heard that he was the sole and legal possessor of the quarter section? Otherwise why had he brought his family out to his lonely home when he lived without them for three months?

Jared Wellington felt the heavy oppression of disappointment, and his white head drooped lower and lower as the evening advanced. Dorothy tried to cheer him, but in vain. Finally she decided to present the matter clearly to her aged parent and show him that all would not be lost even if the courts decided against them.

"What of it, father?" she said, cheerfully. "We can go back East and live. I can work and support you. I will enjoy life more than out here. I can't stand this much longer. I must have companions and neighbors."

"No, no, Dorothy, it can never be," he murmured. "I shall never live to see the East again. If it is true that—that—he owns it—" pointing dramatically toward his enemy's shack—"it will kill me. I cannot survive it."

The tears blinded the blue eyes of the woman, and she turned away to hide them. "It may not be, father," she murmured in a thick voice.

But whether true or not, Jared Wellington took to his bed, and on the morrow he was unable to raise his head from the pillow. Dorothy nursed him with all the skill she possessed, but he needed more than she could give. Slumbering fitfully, the patient would awaken occasionally and murmur indistinct sentences. The fever of age and anxiety had unsettled his mind, and he raved like a child of ten.

O Dorothy turned away in despair. Impending death in the dreary shack made even her stout heart quail. It was ten miles to the nearest physician, but it was necessary to go. Would the feeble patient awaken, and, finding himself deserted, commit some wild act?

She held the door half open, debating whether to go or stay, when suddenly a slight pressure from without made her turn hastily. There, almost at her feet, was a bundle of red clothing, surmounted by a shock of light-brown hair. The pair of innocent eyes looking up at her suddenly gleamed with a new-born happiness.

"Muzzer! Muzzer! I'se found you at last. Where's you been so long? Baby's been cryin' an' cryin' for you. Hug baby, an' tell him you'll nebber, nebber leave him again."

A pair of arms were raised beseechingly upward. Dorothy picked the little child up in her arms and hugged and kissed it. The longing in her heart for some one to love and speak to was almost too much, and she broke into a violent sobbing. The child cuddled close to her and said softly:

"Don't cry, muzzer, for I won't leave you ag'in. I'se goin' to stay forebber an' ebber with you."

The hands, chubby and warm, stroked the hair of the weeping woman. Dorothy raised her eyes to look at the little face pressed to hers, and then she started. A dozen feet away stood Henry Egerton, an expression of confusion and uncertainty on his face.

He raised his hat and said:

"Pardon me, I've come for Virginia. She ran away, and I could not catch her until she crossed—crossed over here."

Dorothy still held the child in her arms, and Virginia suddenly exclaimed:

"I'se found muzzer! I'se found muzzer, Uncl' Hen'y. Here she is."

The face of the man worked strangely. A softening of the firm outlines made him look tender and sympathetic.

"Poor Virginia lost her mother a week ago," he murmured, "and she has come to live with me. I could not bear to tell the truth. But I suppose I was wrong. Come, Virginia, come with Uncle Henry."

"Not unless muzzer comes too," pleaded the child.

The embarrassment of the man increased. Dorothy, understanding the position of the two, suddenly raised her eyes from the shock of brown hair and said quickly:

"Leave the child with me a short time. She is happy, and I—I—need some one."

There was a break in her voice, but she continued with more self-control: "But I must go away for a doctor. Father is very sick, and he needs help and medicine."

Henry Egerton had been thinking of the picture the two made framed in the doorway, and he started at the mention of her father. Then, apparently without thinking, he said: "I'll go for the doctor if you'll keep Virginia until I return. I'll be back soon."

He strode away rapidly without glancing again at the picture, which somehow had strangely affected him and within ten minutes he was riding fiercely toward Oklahoma City. During the ten miles he hardly saw an object on the landscape, and when he returned in company with the physician he was quiet and taciturn.

Virginia and Dorothy were not in the doorway to greet him on his return, but unmindful of the feud between the two families he strode into the sun shack behind the physician. Then while that individual examined his patient, he waited patiently at the foot of the rude bed, furtively watching two faces which seemed inseparably associated together.

Jared Wellington was a long time in bed and the fever wasted him to a skeleton. Nature had robbed him of the power and strength to protect his shack from the approach of the enemy. But before his complete recovery the "dead line" had been obliterated. The little footsteps of Virginia had worn a smooth path across it from shack to shack, and often Henry Egerton followed after his tiny niece "to go an' see muzzer." Somehow there was as much attraction for him as for the innocent child, who had found in its bereavement another who quickly healed the wound.

Then one day Henry Egerton walked to the old shack with lines drawn lighter around his mouth, and with eyes hardened to bear a new burden. The decision of the courts in their respective claims had been handed down. The ownership of the valuable quarter section was decided forever. Beyond the hearing of the convalescent man, who sat in the sun in the doorway, Egerton told the news to Dorothy. Under the blunt announcement she paled and flushed in turns. Then pity for the drawn face before her made her exclaim:

"O, I'm sorry for you, Mr. Egerton. I think you should own half."

"No, it was all or none. Now the courts have decided it all belongs to your father. I'm an interloper, and must leave at once. You have the right to order me off before night."

"But I won't do it, Mr. Egerton," Dorothy replied, with a bright smile. "You can stay as long as you like."

"No man could do that unless—" he hesitated—"unless you will let me work the place for you. I could stay as your hired man until your father was well again; but I won't. I would stay at your bidding—if—if—you would always be Virginia's mother."

Dorothy held forth a trembling hand. He seized it and covered it with kisses, hastily interpreting the action as a plea to stay, and Dorothy did not have the courage to break his illusion. Then from the shadow of the shack a small figure toddled forth and a baby's voice exclaimed: "Muzzer, make Uncl' Hen'y stay an' play bear with me. I wants him."

Dorothy, with a happy smile and gleaming eyes, picked the child up in her arms and replied between her caresses. "He will stay, Virginia, and he shall play bear with you all the morning."—George E. Walsh, in New York Times.

Health Hints.

If you have a bad headache rub slices of lemon along the temple. The pain will not be long in disappearing, or at least in growing easier to bear.

The juice of pineapple cuts the membrane from the throat in diphtheria.

Cranberries are used internally and externally in cases of erysipelas.

Don't use your voice when hoarse.

Don't sleep in a room without proper ventilation.

A Roman remedy for malaria is this: Cut a lemon into a pint of water, peel and all; boil down to one-half. Take one teaspoonful before meals. Better than quinine.

Don't sleep in a draught.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

Don't stand over a hot air register.

Don't try to cool off quickly after exercising.

Let your heartiest meal be at night, or whenever your work for the day is over. Fruit, toasts, soft boiled eggs and oatmeal make a good breakfast. When the intermission between hours of labor is short, no heavy food should be taken into the stomach. Hundreds of people who eat heartily and return to work immediately afterward have dyspepsia.

Grammatical.

Mr. Kallow—Er—beg your pardon, Miss Snappe, but can I smoke?

Miss Snappe—I'm sure I don't know, but if you've never tried before, please don't begin here.—Philadelphia Press.

Merely Tact.

"What do you suppose is the secret of Miss Bland's social success?"

"She always remembers exactly what to forget."—Indianapolis News.

Is One as Bad as the Other.

"Poverty is no disgrace," said the young woman with ideas of her own.

"No," said Mrs. Cumrocks, "its no disgrace. But it certainly is extremely unfashionable."—Washington Star.

The Reason.

She—He says he loves me, yet he has only known me two days.

Her Friend—Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear.

At the first performance of the new church organ no one in the audience was better pleased than the maid employed in the organist's family.

"So you liked the music, did you Mary?" said the organist the next morning, reports of her enthusiasm having reached his ears.

"Oh, it was just grand," replied Mary, "the grandest I ever heard!"

"What did you like best?" asked the organist" moved by the glowing eulogy.

"Oh, I don't know that," said Mary. "But there was one place where you came down with both hands and your feet at the same time; that was about the best. It sounded like the steam roller coming down the street!"—Tit Bits.

General "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most. "Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked: 'Well, begorrah,' if you're goin' to get on, I'll get off!'"—N. Y. Tribune.

"I see," said the cheerful boarder, "that beef on the hoof in Chicago has dropped fifty per cent. in value."

"But I don't see how that helps me," said the landlady.

"You surprise me," remarked the cheerful boarder, as he sawed industriously at the bit of steak before him. "I fancied that was just where this piece of beef came from."

Mamma. You must not eat so much of that candy, Nellie.

Nellie. But you said I could have it for taking that nasty medicine.

Mamma. Yes, dear; but too much will only make you sick again.

Nellie. Oh, then I can take some more medicine and have some more candy.

"Do you remember Miss May, the girl who had such a bad disposition? Well, she is married."

"Indeed! Who is the lucky man?"

"Fred."

"Why, he is the one she discarded."

"Just so! That is why I say he is lucky."—Chicago News.

The Widow. I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back, and is always ready to do my bidding.

Applicant. You're looking for a husband, ma'am.—Life.

WHAT WAS IT?

[Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.]

When it was announced in the City of Mexico that three Americans were going to pass a night in the old Pilar mansion, there was great astonishment. They were Hall, Peters and Townsend, and had wagered a dinner that they would do this.

Many years ago the Marquis del Pilar built a beautiful house in the city and its duplicate in the country, where he lived with his beautiful wife. One day two people were found torn to pieces in the saloon of the country house, with finger marks on their throats. The whole country was shocked, but the perpetrators were not discovered. After that the Pilars were gradually exterminated.

Then came a young heir with a friend who decided to investigate the place. The next day they were found flung out upon the terrace before the house, dead.

That was the last. The city had investigated, the government had investigated, the old place had been ransacked, thousands of dollars expended, but to no avail, and for ten years no one had gone near the place, and the story was seldom mentioned, but every street gamin in the city could tell you all about it.

At 5:30 o'clock of the day of the wager the trio of Americans were escorted out to the grewsome ruins by a party of half a dozen who were to return in carriages at sunrise if receiving no word meantime. After a lot of chaff in regard to the coming dinner they shook hands, the Mexicans locked the gates, and the Americans picked up a hamper they had had filled, shouldered a roll of blankets and, with laughing adieus, went down the dusky avenue to meet their fate.

At 6 o'clock the next morning the same carriages, supplemented by half a dozen more loaded with gay young men from the Jockey club, drew up before the entrance, and their shouts shook the heavy gates as they swarmed about while the man with the key fumbled with the rusty lock and looked anxiously toward the silent house.

At the turn of the drive in front of the great door they found Hall. He had been thrown under the spreading branches of a silvery green pine, and when they drew him gently out and laid him on the graveled walk his heart was still beating, but his neck was frightfully discolored and his tongue, black and swollen, protruded between his teeth.

The house was found tightly closed, and not until the authorities were sent for could they force the door open. They were locked on the inside, and when the great door that led to the saloon was forced the chain was in its place, as was the case with the door by the mantelpiece. The shutters were also tightly closed, and a small fire still burned upon the hearth.

Peters and Townsend were inside the great room—what there was left of them. But no man could say which was which. Hall was taken to the hospital and everything possible done for him, but it was fifteen days before the light of reason came back to the bold eyes, and at the first look the doctor knew it was but the light before eternal darkness.

The police and detectives had exhausted themselves in their efforts to unravel the mystery, and a company of soldiers guarded the fatal house. Then came the day when the wounded man opened his eyes, and the doctor saw in their blue depths the glorious light of reason side by side with the black shadow of the unknowable, and, seeing, kept his promise to notify the authorities.

The large room was bright and sunny and very quiet. A dozen distinguished looking men stood about a small iron cot on which lay a tall, blond man with a death white face. Beside him sat the doctor, who gave him an occasional stimulant. On the opposite side at a small table sat a notary, prepared to write. In a chair at the head of the bed sat a gray haired old man with a grief stricken countenance.

"Yes; I remember what took place on the night of Aug. 3, 1884," replied the patient when gently questioned. "My companions and myself left the gate after seeing it locked. We went down the avenue, entered the house, and after lighting some candles and building a fire in the big fireplace in the saloon, where we were to spend the night, we decided to explore the place.

"It was quite empty. We found nothing of interest. We returned to the room on the ground floor. The fire was burning all right, and we sat about smoking and telling stories until about 10:30, when we ate the lunch we had brought along. After that we took one more look about the room. It was oblong in shape, with large windows at both ends. They had heavy shutters inside and strong bars outside. Then there was the door through which we had entered from the hall. It had a big lock, which we fastened, and also a chain which hooked across the whole door. Near the fireplace was another door, evidently leading to the garden, which was locked and chained. There was nothing else. It was very quiet. The boys spread their blankets in front of the fire, and I put mine near the end of the fireplace and sat with my back against the wall. We talked and smoked until 1 o'clock. I remember looking at my watch. Then I felt an overpowering desire to sleep. The boys were snoring. I caught myself dozing two or three times, and then suddenly I felt a blast of cold air, the candles went out, a hand was on my throat, and I saw—I saw"—

The white figure in the bed rose to a sitting posture, the whole face was convulsed with terror, the arms thrown forward as though to ward off some hideous thing, and without a word he was dead. M. QUAD.

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ON and after Nov. 3, 1902, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.54, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, 6.30, 8.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 10.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.13 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13, 9.13 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m. and 3.13 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

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Providence, ar	11 50	3 15	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 13	4 30	7 00	11 00
New York	4 29	6 58	11 58	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	——	10 03	1 03	8 00
Prov.	——	11 12	2 10	4 15
Newp't, arr	6 35	1 50	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.25 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only, at 8:15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 p. m., due at Newport 2:45 a. m., leaving there at 8:45 a. m., for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

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Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

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Week days only, 8 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets to Providence and Return, 50 cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only; stop at Conanicut Mondays only.

S. RUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
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Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after October 20.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.15, 7.15, b7.15, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, b7.15, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15 p. m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Newport—7.15, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p.m.

Leave Fall River—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

Farmers & Gardeners

Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn threadbare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I

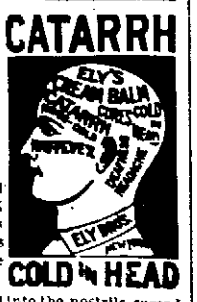
Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Some men don't wait to meet with temptation; they overtake it.

DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

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Bath Purposes, Tailors' Uses,

FOR SALE, RENT OR TRIAL.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.,

181 Thames Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts., New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO., 17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

Contractor

—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

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Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

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SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

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Sold by all Druggists.

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General Forwarders.

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.

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Telephone 371-2.

FIRST VISIT TO JAPAN.

The following letter from Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., of this city explains itself. Admiral Luce was a midshipman on the Columbus under Commodore Biddle when the first attempt was made to negotiate a trade treaty with Japan, and consequently is in a position to describe accurately the events of that expedition.

15 Francis Street,
Newport, R. I.,
January 29th, 1903.

To the Editor of the Japan Daily Mail:

SIR: Learning through the medium of the press of this country that a distinguished Japanese scholar contemplates writing a history of Modern Japan, I venture to offer a brief contribution to the subject, which may prove of interest to him, and, possibly, to some of the readers of the Daily Mail.

As far as can be ascertained from official sources the question of the United States government opening communication with Japan with a view to negotiating a treaty of commerce originated with Mr. Caleb Cushing, one of the most eminent jurists and scholars of his day.

In 1843 Mr. Cushing was appointed commissioner to China and negotiated the first treaty between the United States and that Empire.

During his sojourn in China Mr. Cushing conceived the idea that Japan might be induced to follow the example of China and throw open her ports to American commerce. His views on the subject were communicated to the president. In answer to his letter he received the following reply from the secretary of state, Mr. John C. Calhoun, under date of August, 1844:

"The president has taken into consideration your suggestion in your private letter to him, of the propriety of giving you authority to treat with Japan should an opportunity offer. It is apprehended that little probability exists of effecting any commercial arrangements with that country, but as you think it may possibly be accomplished, a full power to treat with the Japanese authorities is herewith transmitted to you in accordance with your desire."

It does not appear that any results followed Mr. Cushing's proposition.

Under date of April 15, 1845, the secretary of state, Mr. James Buchanan, in his letter of instruction to Mr. Alexander H. Everett, who succeeded Mr. Cushing as commissioner to China, said in part:

"A full power was, at his request, sent to Mr. Cushing in August last, to enable him to negotiate a commercial treaty with Japan, should an opportunity arise of effecting such an arrangement. A like authority is now furnished to you for the same purpose."

Mr. Everett was to take passage to China in the U. S. S. Columbus, a ship of the line, and one of the largest and finest vessels of war known to the maritime world of that day. The Columbus bore the broad pennant of Commodore James Biddle, U. S. Navy, a distinguished veteran of the War of 1812.

The instructions from the secretary of the navy, the Hon. George Bancroft, under date of May 22, 1845, to Commodore Biddle were, in part, as follows:

"An important commercial treaty, entered into with the Emperor of China, having been confirmed by the Senate, you will receive on board the Columbus, as passengers, A. H. Everett, commissioner to China, and family, and land them as near to Canton as the Columbus can conveniently approach.

"You will hold the squadron at the disposal of the commissioner for the purpose of conveying him to any part of the coast of China or Japan, which he may have occasion to visit in the execution of his instructions."

Mr. Everett was taken sick, on the way out, and left the ship in Rio de Janeiro, his functions as commissioner thereupon devolving upon Commodore Biddle.

The instructions to Commodore Biddle went on to say: "In an especial manner you will take the utmost care to ascertain if the ports of Japan are accessible. Should the commissioner incline to make the effort of gaining access there, you will hold your squadron at his disposition for that purpose. Should he decline to do so, you may, yourself, if you see fit, persevere in the design, yet not in such a manner as to excite a hostile feeling, or a distrust of the government of the United States."

One can scarcely fail to note the very friendly attitude towards Japan assumed by the United States government on this occasion.

Commodore Biddle was careful to carry out the spirit of the instructions, and from his report to his government it may be readily seen that by his courtesy and conciliatory bearing towards the Japanese officials a most favorable impression was made and one which could not fail of predisposing them to look with favor on those Americans who might subsequently visit Japan.

The Columbus, accompanied by the Vincennes sailed from the Chusan Islands on the 7th of July, 1846, and on the 20th anchored in Yedo Bay.

Before reaching the anchorage a Japanese officer, accompanied by a Dutch interpreter, came on board the Columbus to inquire as to the object of the ships visiting Japan. He was informed by Commodore Biddle that he came as a friend to ascertain whether Japan had, like China, opened her ports to foreign trade, and, if she had, to arrange by treaty the conditions on which American vessels might trade with Japan. The officer requested that this answer might be put in writing, which was done.

On anchoring, the ships were at once surrounded by a vast number of armed boats. The ship was soon thronged with Japanese visitors. They were permitted to come on board in large numbers, that all might be convinced of our friendly disposition.

Permission to land was denied. We did not land, nor was any attempt made to disregard the wishes of the local authorities. There were but two exceptions to this rule. Objection was made to our boats passing between the Columbus and the Vincennes. On the impracticability of this restriction being explained, the restriction was withdrawn.

The morning following our arrival a Japanese officer, apparently of higher rank than the one of the preceding day, came on board. He stated that foreign ships, upon entering Japanese ports always landed their guns. He was told that it was impossible for us to do so, to which was added the assurance that we were peaceably disposed. He then informed the commodore that his letter of the previous day had been transmitted to the Emperor, who was at some distance from Yedo, and that an answer would be received in five or six days. Upon being asked why we were surrounded by so many boats he replied "that they might be ready in case we wanted them to tow the ship." This was a mere subterfuge. The real reason was to prevent us from communicating with the shore. When our boats were sent out to take soundings at some distance from the ships Japanese boats followed, without, however, attempting to molest them. During our entire stay these boats continued about the ships day and night.

On the 27th a Japanese official of rank, accompanied by a suite of eight persons, came on board with the Emperor's answer, which, as translated by the interpreter, ran as follows:

"According to Japanese laws, the Japanese may not trade except with the Dutch and Chinese. It will not be allowed that America make a treaty with Japan or trade with her, as the same is not allowed to any other nation.

"Concerning strange lands, all things are fixed at Nagasaki, not here in the bay; therefore you must depart as quickly as possible and not come any more in Japan."

The officer was informed that the United States wished to make a treaty of commerce with Japan, but not unless Japan also wished a treaty. Having ascertained that Japan was not ready to open her ports to foreign trade, the officer was further informed that the ships would sail the following day.

On the 29th of July both ships got under way. As the wind was very light the Japanese boats took our lines to tow us out.

Drawings were made of the ships as they appeared at anchor; and while being towed out. On reaching the United States these drawings were lithographed. Two of these are now in my possession. Quite recently I had them photographed and copies sent through the usual official channels to the Japanese government. As these pictures have a certain historical value, I trust you may see them. From these photographs a local paper made prints. A copy of the latter I take great pleasure in inclosing herewith.

Such is the history, in brief, of the efforts of the United States government to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Japan previous to the visit, some seven years later, of Commodore Perry.

There can be no doubt but that the interchange of civilities between Commodore Biddle and his officers, and the Japanese officials and the total absence on the part of the American officers of any hostile intention must have impressed the Japanese officials with our friendly disposition and disposed them to receive with favor the overtures of the American officers who visited Japan a few years later.

My interest in the events just recited lies not merely in the fact that I was one of the junior officers of the Columbus, and to this day retain a vivid impression of the dignified bearing of the Japanese officials, their affability and polished manners; but in my desire that, in any history of Modern Japan that may be written, due recognition be given to the able and tactful manner in which the negotiations referred to were conducted by the distinguished officer under whom I had the honor to serve. Very truly yours,

S. B. LUCE,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
(Retired.)

Public Spirit Rewarded.

"I see Sheuson is assessed twice as much on his personal property as he was last year."

"Yes; the assessor found out he was the only man living in the block that paid anything for having the street sprinkled last summer, and he socked it to him."

Had His Approval.

"Did you enjoy the musicale?" inquired the friend.

"In a way," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It was a great deal better than listening to the conversation that would have occurred if there hadn't been any music."

His Conclusive Question.

"Do you think that Shakespeare wrote his own plays?"

"Of course I do," answered the man who is always positive, however ill-informed he may be. "If Shakespeare didn't write his own plays, whose plays did he write?"

Something told her he would declare himself tonight. Was it womanly intuition? No matter; it told her aright.

"Amelia—Mrs. Jones!" cried he. "Let us be divorced!"

"O, Edward! This is so sudden!" she protested, with pretty disingenuousness.

"But I cannot live with you!" he urged, impetuously.

"They all say that," she faltered, dimpling roguishly.

Springing forward, he shook her hand again and again.

"Of course, I shall pay all your expenses at Sioux Falls," he said.

She was silent, and silence gives consent.

"I do not deserve to be so happy!" she whispered, after a time.—Puck.

"Tear up photograph of the Faithless Creature. Figure up how much she was costing you, anyway. Burn up her love letters. Reflect upon her numerous faults, including an always evident lack of good judgment. If everything else fails, why just forget her."—Syracuse Herald.

About five years ago a Maine woman, taking a consumptive husband to the mountains of Arizona, was shown an old abandoned claim by her Indian servant. She took it, with great difficulty secured $500 to work it, and before the year was out sold it for $50,000 and a life interest.

"Pa, did you ever have any halcyon days?"

"Oh, yes, lots of them," Mr. Henpeck replied, looking cautiously around. "I didn't get married until I was nearly thirty years old."—Chicago Record Herald.

Friend (to amateur artist). I suppose you'll give up painting when you marry.

Amateur. Oh, no! It'll be so convenient and economical when we have to make wedding presents.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Youth. Ah, darling, you are the first woman I ever loved.

The Blase Beauty. Kiss me, dear, and don't be discouraged—there's a first time for everything.—Smart Set.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vermont, is a stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."—Life.

Health Rules from an Old Bible.

In the family Bible of a Roxborough man there are a number of medical rules, written over seventy years ago by the great-grandmother of the Bible's present owner. Among the rules are the following:

"A stick of brimstone worn in the pocket is good for them as has cramps.

"A loadstone put in the place where the pane is, is beautiful for the Rheumatiz.

"A basin of water gruel, with half a quart of old rum in it, with lots of brown sugar is good for Cold in Head.

"If you have hiccups, pinch one of your wrists wile you count sixty or get somebody to skare you and make you jumpe.

"The earache—Put onion in ear after it is well roasted.

"The consumption—Eat as many peanuts as possible before going to bed." Philadelphia Record.

The Blind Chaplain's Reason.

"Why are you willing to leave the flower garden of oratory in the House of Representatives for the graveyard of the Senate?" was asked of the Rev. N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House, who is an aspirant for a similar position in the Senate.

"Because one stays longer in a graveyard," answered the humble man of God.—Washington Post.

Insinuating.

"I didn't ring your fare up yet," said the conductor, holding out his hand.

"Oh, that's all right," whispered the passenger, who was trying to evade paying. "Just keep it in your pocket. I won't tell the company."—Chicago News.

Accomplished.

Mrs. Gimp. Is Miss Stitcher much of a dressmaker?

Mrs. Piping. Splendid. She never has to make a dress over more than two or three times.—Boston Transcript.

If somebody did not come along from Boston once in a while to teach us the futility and feebleness of our local gods, we should be pretty sure to be puffed up past all endurance. But somebody always does come from Boston to do that very thing. The other night in the presence of a Boston literary lady, who had strayed as far as Harlem—a lady who has written and published several books—some one happened to quote some funny verses whose refrain is this:

If I were Pierpont Morgan and you were
Hetty Green,

People smiled at the skit—all except the Boston lady, who looked blank. "Oh, dear, Miss ——," said the hostess, "I suppose you really have never heard of either Pierpont Morgan or Hetty Green?" "Oh," answered the Boston authoress, "I've heard of Hetty Green—very rich woman, I believe—but who is Pierpont Morgan?"—New York Mail and Express.

Rev. Dr. Goodman. I'm sorry your husband isn't here, Mrs. Smith. I'm afraid you forgot to tell him I intended to preach today on municipal problems.

Mrs. Smith. Indeed, I did not. I told him that the last thing, but he said he would stay home and read his Bible.—Town and Country.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the excited patient in the oculist chair. "Well?" queried the oculist, as he dropped the eyelid. "I just want to have an understanding," said the patient. "I want it thoroughly agreed, before you remove that foreign substance from my eye, that if it turns out to be coal dust it belongs to me!"—Baltimore Sun.

C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, of Washington, D. C., will send free on request information how to procure patents, trade marks copyrights, etc. On receipt of two cents in postage, they will send a valuable blank memorandum book and diary for 1903. 1-31-3w

Hix—I noticed your wife sitting by the window sewing this morning. I thought you told me yesterday she was ill.

Dix—So she was; but to-day she's on the mend.—Chicago Daily News.

Nocash (disconsolately)—The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer.

Friend—What's wrong now?

Nocash—Miss Fullpurse has refused me, and is going to marry Mr. Coupon.—New York Weekly.

Waitress (at quick lunch stand). Do you want to eat this sandwich here or take it with you?

Gentleman. Both.—Harvard Lampoon.

"Three minutes for dinner!" cried the railroad porter.

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed a passenger. "The last time I was here it was three dollars!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Is Jinks successful as a chauffeur?"

"Well, I should say so. Why, he's been arrested eight times in the last two weeks."—Chicago Post.

Those persons who do not need Iron, but who are troubled with Nervousness and Dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will be free from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. Try them.

A thorough knowledge of one's deficiencies often leads to success.—Isn't It So.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

One-half of the imports into this country are of materials for manufacturers.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Some ministers spend more time saving money than souls.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Smart Weed and Bell adonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Women's Dep't.

Domestic Imperialism.

We have heard much about "Imperialism" during the past five years. As the word is usually applied, it means the governing of alien races or people against their will. But in a larger sense it means despotism in all its phases.

Imperialism is nothing new. Nor is its exercise over the Filipino, the Porto Rican, or the Hawaiian, anything more than an application of our existing institutions in a wider field. In every State and nation, from time immemorial, it has governed the relation of the sexes. Many of the men who call themselves "anti-imperialists," and denounce most vigorously the control of alien races abroad, have no word of censure for similar control of one-half of our own citizens at home. To deny an ignorant Filipino a voice in the management of his own affairs is tyranny; to deny the wives and mothers of Boston a vote on district option is a matter of course. Until within six months the enlightened commonwealth of Massachusetts deprived every married mother of any legal right to the care and custody of her minor children so long as she lived with her husband. And it took a shocking case of insanity, murder, and attempted suicide of an outraged mother to wring from our legislature a reluctant concession of a woman's legal right to a share in the control of her own children. Yet a woman is a citizen of the United States and of the State in which she resides.

Taken as a general fact today, all over the world, women are living under domestic imperialism, and in the vast majority of cases they make no audible protest. But there never can be a true republic until domestic imperialism ceases to exist, and woman takes her rightful place beside man in the home, and in society, in church and State, and nation.—Henry B. Blackwell in Woman's Journal.

Taxpayers' Suffrage.

From one of the States where a bill is pending to give municipal suffrage to women taxpayers, a tax paying woman writes:

The delegates to the legislature from my county ask, "Would not a man with property be tempted to put part of it in his wife's name in order to make her a voter, and would not this give him an unfair advantage over his neighbor who has no wife, or has no property that he could transfer to her?" How would you answer this objection?

It is looked upon as a good thing for a man to put part of his property in his wife's name, when he does not do it to cheat his creditors. It makes the family more secure against the vicissitudes of fortune. The fact that men might be led to take such action is claimed by the advocates of the bill as one of the advantages.

The objection that it would give a married man an unfair preponderance over a bachelor overlooks the fact that the object of taking a vote is to get at the wish of the majority; hence a married man and his wife ought to count for more than an unmarried man alone. In other words, the opinion of two persons ought to count for more than the opinion of one.

The objection that it would give the man (or rather the woman) with property an advantage over the one with no property is more plausible; but if the tax paying women exercise their municipal vote with honesty and good sense, as we expect, it will help to break down the prejudice against woman suffrage in general, and will hasten the day when the full ballot will be granted to women upon the same terms as men. Meanwhile, it will be a great thing to have the feminine point of view represented, even by a comparatively small body of women. Where one question comes up in politics upon which women of property and women of no property think differently, a dozen come up on which almost all unperverted women think pretty much alike. When it comes to certain questions of human interest, as Rudyard Kipling says:

"The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
Are sisters under their skins."

And it is on such questions that the women's vote may be expected to be of especial value.—A. S. B.

Mrs. William G. Choate has been for many years president of the New York Exchange for Women's Work, which held its annual meeting last week. The Exchange began nearly twenty-five years ago with "thirty poorly made articles displayed on a table three feet square." It now occupies two stories and a basement at Madison avenue and 43d street, and aspires to a building of its own within a few years. Its sales during the past year have amounted to nearly $80,000. Consignments come from nearly all parts of the country, most of them from women who must work at home, and whose talents are limited to the making of one or two articles. One woman of eighty supports herself by the sale of small pies. Another aged woman whose eyesight is still good makes hand-sewed garments for babies. Another, who has lately died, had for years kept the pot boiling by making canton-flannel animals for the delight of small children. Such animals, made by an old lady on Cape Cod, were among the best selling articles at the Suffrage Bazars in Boston years ago. There is no end to the ways of making a little money. The employment bureau of the Exchange furnishes workers for all sorts of odd employments, airing pet animals, dusting bric-a-brac, addressing invitations, caring for lamps, plants and silver, packing trunks, or opening and closing houses.

Mrs. Caroline White, in behalf of the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Philadelphia, of which she is president, has lately presented medals to a number of policemen in that city who had rescued animals from cruel treatment. All the medals but one were of silver; one policeman for his remarkable kindness was given a gold medal.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

The hair of the head grows faster in summer than in winter.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Making all Safe.

"Yes," said the Billville widow, "I want to give John a very heavy monument."

"A heavy one?"

"Of course. Nothin' less than three tons will ever hold him down. I want to be quite sure of him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

If great cold turned our atmosphere to liquid air it would make a sea thirty-five feet deep over the surface of the whole globe.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

The term Indian summer became established about twenty years after its first appearance, which was in western Pennsylvania, and spread to New England by 1798, to New York by 1799, to Canada by 1821 and to England by 1830. The term is, then, not an Americanism; to write in praise of Indian summer is now a literary convention of three continents.

It is one of the privileges of Chinese commanding officers that they may only be beaten by the hand of their Generals.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets tickling throats. Your doctor will explain this. He knows. Trust him. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Moutana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
8-23

DAILY EXCURSIONS
To CALIFORNIA
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.
LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
Chicago & North-Western Railway.
12-21 (F. N. S. 30-01-600.)

Just One Sample Ton of
Jeddo Lehigh Coal
Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.
The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,
Opposite Post Office, and Sherman St. When Assistance Given to Persons in Loading.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903.

NOTES.

CONCERNING THE PECKHAMS.

BY S. F. PECKHAM.
(Continued.)

Another curious document that has survived from the personal effects of Peleg[4] and Elizabeth[4], besides the maple desk, large bible, large chair and 6 kitchen chairs mentioned in the inventory is a curious mortgage given by Elizabeth[4] Peckham in 1780. It runs as follows:

Be it hereby known, that I Elizabeth Peckham of Newport, in the county of Newport and state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—widow—for the consideration of Thirty six Pounds and two pence in Lawful Money Bills of the State aforesaid; which I have received, do grant, bargain, sell and transfer, unto Thomas Rumrelll Esq. Keeper of the Grand Committee's Office for the State aforesaid, a certain tract of Land situated in the town of Middletown in the County of Newport, containing about Four Acres and four Rods and bounded Northerly on Land of Thomas Peckham's Easterly on land of the heirs of William Bailey Deceased Southerly on land of Joseph Peckham and Westerly on the Highway leading from Newport to Bristol Ferry, or however otherwise the same may be reported to be bounded with all the buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging; to have and to hold unto the said Thomas Rumrelll and his Successor or Successors in said office forever, in trust, to and for the sole Use and Behoof of all the citizens of said State, forever; and I the said Elizabeth Peckham do covenant to and with the said Thomas Rumrelll in his said Capacity; for myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, that I am lawfully seized of the Premises aforesaid in Fee Simple, free from all Incumbrances. In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the ninth day of August A. D. 1780.

The Condition of the above Deed, is such, that if the said Elizabeth Peckham, her Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall pay or cause to be paid unto the said Thomas Rumrelll and Joseph Clarke Esq., Gen'l Treasurer or their Successors in said Office, the Interest and Principal of the sum of Thirty six Pounds and two pence in Bills beforementioned, or in Silver and Gold equivalent according to the Tenor and Effect of Fourteen Bonds, entered into by the said Elizabeth Peckham to the said Thomas & Joseph in their capacities aforesaid, and bearing the same Date herewith, then the foregoing Deed shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

(Sgd) Elizabeth Peckham [seal]
Signed sealed and delivered
In Presence of
(Sgd) Joseph Peabody
" Elisha Allen

County of Newport - To Wit at Middletown Personally appeared Elizabeth Peckham subscriber to the above written Instrument and Did acknowledge the same to be Her Voluntary Act and Deed Hand & Seal before Joseph Peabody Justice of the Peace.

On the back is endorsed,
Grand Committee Office,
Newport Oct. 15th 1790.

This certifies that Elizabeth Peckham hath this day discharged and taken up her seven principal Bonds and by a certificate from Joseph Clarke Esq Genl Treasurer she hath paid the interest to this time and hath taken up her interest Bonds.

By virtue of an Act of Assembly passed at Sept. session A. D. 1790 this Certificate being Duly entered in the margin of the Record of the within Deed shall operate as a Complete Discharge thereof any law to the Contrary notwithstanding.

(sg) Thomas Rumrelll Keeper of the Grand Committee Office.

Recorded the above Certificate in the Margin of the Record of the Within Deed.

Middletown Jany 7th 1795.
Witness Elisha Allen Town Clerk.
Recorded the within Deed in the third Book of Mortgages in page 48.
Middletown September 19th 1786.
Witness Elisha Allen Town Clerk.

Peleg[4] and Elizabeth[4] had several children, of whom two reached maturity. Elizabeth[5] married George Hall of Newport, and they have descendants in Newport and New York. Thomas[5] married Hannah Weaver of East Greenwich. Thomas[5] and Hannah had a large family. During the Revolution the English cut down his orchards and left nothing but the land and the stone walls. He went back to his desolate home and sold it, removing to Newport where he built the house on the corner of Walnut and Third streets, at the Point. Thomas[5] was a magistrate for many years and held an honored place in the community. He had five daughters, Elizabeth[6], who did not marry; Mary[6] who married John Newton; Hannah[6] who married Jonathan Bailey; Rebecca[6] who married John Rodman and Rachel[6] who married John Norman. They also had three sons who reached maturity. Paul[6] left home when a young man to go to New Orleans, La. He was never heard from and is supposed to have perished with David Crockett at the Battle of the Alamo; Lewis[6] was a soldier, musician and portrait painter. He spent much of his time in the west and died at Vincennes, Ind., in 1822. He was for a number of years an officer of the United States army and served under General Cass, who esteemed him very highly.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

3734. GREENE—Who were the ancestors and the brothers and sisters of Benjamin Greene, who married Niobe Paul, at Newport, R. I., and had children, Thomas, b. Jan. 30, 1743-4; Penelope, b. Aug. 21, 1746; Deborah, b. Oct. 12, 1748; Ann, b. Nov. 22, 1750; Nathaniel, b. May, 1755; John, b. Sept. 27, 1757; Mary, b. ——17, 1760; Elizabeth Pelham, b. May 17, 1768?—E. M. T.

3735. TISDALE. GARDINER—Rachel Tisdale, b. 1761, married —— Gardiner. What was his Christian name?—L. H.

3736. WARNER—John Warner made his will at Warwick, R. I., Aug. 10, 1792. It was recorded Dec. 17, 1792. Who were the ancestors?—O. A.

3737. CAHOONE—Wm. Cahoone and Sarah Carpenter, N. Kingstown, R. I., were married Mar. 10, 1780. Who were his ancestors, and what was his connection with the Newport Cahoones?—M. E.

3738. BENNETT—Who were the parents of —— Bennett, who married Sarah Greene, of Exeter, R. I.? John Greene, in his will dated Dec. 3, 1751, proved Mar. 10, 1752, mentioned wife Mary; sons Phillip and James; daughters Sarah Bennett, Ann Clark, Martha Matteson, Mary Eldred and Elizabeth Green. Would like to know the name of Sarah Bennett's husband.—E. G.

3739. COGGESHALL—Who was Elisha Coggeshall, who m. Naomi Cornell, June 30, 1755, was a tavern keeper in Portsmouth about 1790? Are any of his descendants living?—C. P. C.

3740. LITTLE—Who were the ancestors of Samuel Little, of Bristol, R. I., who married Hannah, widow of Jonathan Wilson of Newport, before 1782?—M. D.

3741. ANTHONY—Who was Betsey Anthony, of Somerset, Mass., who married Samuel Cross of Providence, R. I., Oct. 8, 1709?—S. F.

3742. ALLEN—Who was Susan Allen, of Providence, R. I., who married Jos. B. Pettes, of Westerly, R. I., July 25, 1807?—S. F.

3743. GODFREY—What was the Christian name of —— Godfrey, son of Capt. Samuel, of Providence, R. I., who was drowned Feb. 13, 1790, while skating?—S. F.

3744. CUSHING—Who were the parents of Benjamin Cushing, Senior, who died at Providence, Feb. 24, 1785, ag. 78?—A. G. L.

3745. CROSS—Mary Cross, of John, died Sept. 23, 1787, at Providence, R. I. What was the date of her birth?—A. G. L.

3746. DEAN—Seth Dean's will, Newport, R. I., proved April 7, 1800, mentioned wife Frances. What was her maiden name?—P. D.

3747. FRANKLIN—What was the ancestry of Penelope Franklin, who married James Shearman? They lived in Jamestown in 1750.—O. H.

3748. JAMES—Who was the wife of William James? He was son of whom? Her name was Susannah.—W. S.

ANSWERS.

3712. WEST—If Oliver West of Lee, was born 1733 and married Thankful Nye, then he was son of Amasa-Francis-Francis. In fact I know the Wests of that part of Massachusetts, near Lee, did come from Francis West, though some through Peletiah M. Francis.—M. L. T. A.

3715. COLE—If L. C. will give dates of birth of James Cole and where he lived, it will help very much in placing Abigail Davenport. Thomas Davenport had a daughter Abigail and his granddaughter Abigail was born 1710, and there are others, all in Davenport genealogy.—M. L. T. A.

3726. BOWERS—Benjamin Bowers was son of Jonathan Bowers, who died in Swansea, born probably in Cambridge. His will, dated 2, Aug., 1745; speaks of son Benanuel; son Benjamin; son Jonathan; son David; son George; son Henry; son Jerathmael; daughter Elizabeth Dean; dau. Mary Swasey or Swearsey; grandson Sylvester Bowers; granddaughter Elizabeth Bowers. I do not know whom he married. He was son of Benanuel Bowers of Cambridge, Mass. Jonathan was born August 11, 1673. Benanuel Bowers married Elizabeth Dunstee (called cousin by President Dunstee in his will.) 3, Dec., 1653. Benanuel dates his will 5, October, 1693. It was proved 28, May, 1698. His wife Elizabeth was living 26 Dec., 1693. Benanuel was born probably between 1650 and 1656, probably of second wife. His father was George Bowers, of Scituate, 1637, Plymouth, 1639, and soon afterwards in Cambridge. His first wife was Barbarie, who died 25. March, 1644, and he married Elizabeth Worthington, 15, April, 1649. By first wife he had John and Matthew, died unmarried; by 2nd, Jerathmeel, and Patience wife of Humphrey Bradstreet, Silence, perhaps Benanuel, or he may have been by first wife. Elizabeth Worthington after her husband's death married Henry Bowtell 25, June, 1657.—M. L. T. A.

3727. TABER—I think I saw the marriage of Ebenezer Taber and Abigail Taber on Dartmouth Records. But the children are recorded in Little Compton, R. I., beginning Paul Taber, 1716, and giving the name Watee to a son. This should have been Walter.—M. L. T. A.

3721. CHAPMAN—Did not Mary Chapman marry Wm. Throop—or Troop—who went to Bristol? Ancestor of all the Throops there. I have not my notes convenient, so cannot say certainly.—M. L. T. A.

3717. GRISWOLD—Lieut. Ebenezer Griswold, supposed to have been born 1702, d. 1779; was 2nd Lieut. 1st company 3rd Ct. Regt. 1755, Crown Point Expedition. Edward Griswold built "Old Fort." Springfield Deputy from Windsor and Killingtonworth, Conn.—M. L. T. A.

Stone Wanted.

ROUGH STONE to be furnished along the proposed route of the Newport & Bristol Ferry Railway.
Apply at Company's Office,
COGGESHALL BUILDING,
2-7-2w Washington Square.

The Wholesome Powder

RUMFORD Baking Powder

Enables the Dyspeptic to eat hot cakes, biscuits and muffins, without distress or discomfort.

The "Beautiful Store."

It is an inspiration—to visit this store, we're told. Come here without a notion in your noddle, and before you get inside the doors, almost, you begin to see things that suggest ideas for first one room and then another. Some odd piece or other, entirely new to you, that answers exactly the question you've been studying over for days. A pleasure to have your problems solved for you that way, isn't it?

That's our business, you see. We make a study of the unusual. Anybody can fill your house with furniture, but we furnish—artistically, too. If you have a room or a suite of rooms, or a whole house to furnish, perhaps we can give you a few words of advice. That costs you nothing. We're glad of the chance to talk the matter over with you. We get the experience, that's sufficient.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

What We Would Like to Do For You.

1st.—Receive the agency for the sale of your property. Sell you desirable real estate either for a home or an investment.
2d.—Rent your cottages and tenements.
3d.—Place your insurance in first class companies at low rates: Fire, Life, Marine, Accident, Plate Glass and Casualty.
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In a nut-shell make ourselves generally useful to you.

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 954.

FARMERS!!!

You are hereby invited to call and inspect my New Stock of

SEEDS

AND SAMPLE OF

Onion Sets.

F. L. ZIEGLER,

PRACTICAL SEEDSMAN, 18 BROADWAY.

Portsmouth.

All the buildings on the Leonard Brown farm have been removed, except the house. The barn was purchased by Jesse Durfee and the others were torn down. This is the farm recently purchased by Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor. It is his intention to entirely change the appearance of the place and make it a very attractive residence.

Master William Penn Macomber, who entered Friends' school, Providence, last fall in the freshman class, has been obliged to sever his connection with that school on account of trouble with his eyes, made worse by an attack of measles.

The Active Culture Club held its fortnightly meeting Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Alton Grinnell. The subject was "Sir Walter Scott," and the evening was an exceedingly interesting and pleasant one. At the close of the program refreshments were served.

Rev. Allen Jacobs will begin his duties as rector of St. Mary's Church and Holy Cross Chapel, Middletown, on Sunday. Mr. Jacobs is a graduate of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School. He was for a time assistant to Dr. Slattery at the Cathedral in Faribault, Minn., and for the past year has been curate at St. John's Church Providence. It was through Bishop McVickar that Mr. Jacobs was recommended to the corporation of St. Mary's, and an unanimous call was extended him.

Jamestown.

Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., has gone to Florida.

Messrs. E. G. and N. S. Littlefield have been in New York the past week.

Block Island.

Messrs. Harry and Elmer Allen and others have gone to Portland, Maine, where they are having a schooner built.

Coal and eggs have come down. The latter commodity, of the Island variety, are now selling at 30 cents. The hens, which have been on a strike for some time, have commenced operations again.

Election of Officers.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Vice President—William R. Franklin.
Second Vice President—Frederick Weir.
Treasurer—A. K. Sherman.
Recording Secretary—C. D. Martin.
Auditor—Daniel Morrison.

Newport Musical and Beneficial Association.

President—Henry W. Cooper.
Vice President—William Riley.
Treasurer—Charles S. Rice.
Secretary—Frank P. White.
Marshal—John Thomas.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Basil Crowdy.
Banking Committee—H. Cooper, C. S. Rice, William Jones.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1902, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 7:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent February 10 to 14, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about February 15, cross west of Rockies by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.

I expect this storm wave to cross the continent far to northward with probably a second center passing over the gulf states, the two coming together in the New England states about 21, forming a severe storm that will make rough weather on the Atlantic steamship route.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about February 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about February 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.

This cool wave is not expected to be servere. It will keep well to the north, passing over the great lakes and eastern Canada.

The disturbance mentioned above covering about one week including the warmest part of February and the severest storms of the month.

Following date of this bulletin a cold wave will come down the Missouri and proceed slowly eastward.

Temperature of the week ending February 16 is expected to average above and rainfall below normal.

CARR'S LIST OF READABLE BOOKS.

THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR, The Adventures of an American Girl who Starts to Tour France on a "Cranky" Machine. Edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE, by C. C. Hotchkiss.
HER SERENE HIGHNESS, by David Graham Phillips.
RUSSELL RYDER, by David Bruce Conklin.
THE HERITAGE, A Story of Defeat and Victory, by Burton E. Stevenson.
THE GIRL PROPOSITION, by George Ade.
THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF WHIST, by Leonard Leigh and Ernest Bergholt.
Also a Nice Line of Valentines, Cards and Novelties.
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

SEABURY CO.

Mark Down Sale

COMMENCES

Monday, Feb. 2d,

214 THAMES STREET.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 2d day of February A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of George R. Cross of Middletown, R. I., presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament with codicil thereto of

ELIZABETH R. McCARTY,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased, may be granted to him, the executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Tuesday, the 24th day of February A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-7 Probate Clerk

EXECUTRICES' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., executrices of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH S. ENOS, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to them or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ELIZABETH S. ENOS,
MARY M. ENOS,
Executrices.

Newport, R. I., February 7th, 1903.—2-7.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John H. King, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

ANNIE M. TRIPP,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Joseph R. Pike, of said Newport, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
1-24 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 19, A. D. 1903.

AYRAULT W. DENNIS presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that two instruments in writing therewith presented, the first dated July 10, 1901, purporting to be the last will and testament of his mother,

SARAH T. DENNIS,

Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, and the second dated July 28, 1893, purporting to be a codicil to and part of said last will and testament, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will, and without bond as provided therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of February, next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
1-24 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of ESTHER SEABURY, late of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., deceased, which will has been admitted to Probate by the Probate Court of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

HUBERT B. COOK,
1-31 Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, Nov. 19th, A. D. 1902.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1156, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1902, and returnable to the said Court May 17th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1902, in favor of Job A. Peckham, surviving partner of the firm of Swinburne, Peckham & Co., of the City and County of Newport, plaintiff, and against Charles A. Easton, of Newport, aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 45 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Charles A. Easton had on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1902, at 17 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded Easterly, on Spring street; Northerly, partly on land of Charles H. Burdick and partly by land of Joshua Stacy; Westerly, partly on land of Joshua Stacy and partly on land now or formerly of N. M. Russell; and Southerly, on Redwood Court, containing about 8,000 square feet,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
1-31-4w Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT,
NEWPORT, Sc. Nov. 20, A. D. 1902.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1161, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1902, and returnable to the said Court May 17th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1902, in favor of Michael F. Shea, of the City and County of Newport, in Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against George H. Wilmarth and Hattie E. Whipple, of Newport, aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, George H. Wilmarth and Hattie E. Whipple, had on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 29 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded Southerly, on Aymult street; Westerly, on land of Felix Peckham, deceased; Northerly, on land of the same Felix Peckham, and Easterly, on land of Thomas H. Tew, deceased, or however otherwise bounded an described, being formerly the property of Samuel S. Peckham, and the homestead estate at the time of his decease,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
1-31-4w Deputy Sheriff.

Mrs. Homer—How do you manage to get your carpets so clean? Do you hire a professional carpet beater?

Mrs. Neighbors—No, my husband beats them, and I always do something to make him angry just before he begins the job.—Chicago News.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance appropriating the revenues of the City of Newport for the municipal year 1903.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. So much of the available receipts and income accruing to the City Treasury of said City during the current municipal fiscal year, with the money now in the treasury, as will provide the sums hereinafter apportioned and appropriated, is hereby apportioned and appropriated for the said municipal fiscal year, as follows, viz.:

For State Tax (whereof this city's portion is included in this year's city tax),	$ 61,925 14
For Streets and Highways (including for sewers, sprinkling streets and repairs to main sewer outlet)	100,000 00
For Public Schools,	95,000 00
For Police Department (including salaries)	42,000 00
For Fire Department (including salary of Chief Engineer as Electrical Expert, $500.00)	56,250 00
For Lighting Streets,	38,000 00
For Salaries,	27,000 00
For City Asylum,	6,500 00
For Paupers and Vagrants,	8,500 00
For Public Buildings,	4,000 00
For Public Parks,	3,000 00
For Books, Stationery and Printing,	2,500 00
For Water Supply,	10,500 00
For Health Department (including for collection of garbage, care of dumping places and removal and disposal of house offal)	15,000 00
For Burial Grounds,	800 00
For Ward and Caucus Meetings,	2,000 00
For Sinking Funds,	20,025 00
For Coupons,	17,875 00
For Incidentals	3,500 00
For Townsend Industrial School Addition,	9,537 19
For Bituminous-McAdam Pavement,	20,000 00
For Emergency Hospital,	10,000 00
For payment of loan from Newport Trust Company, due February 9, 1903,	100,000 00
For Indexing and Preservation of Records,	1,500 00
For Interest on Notes,	1,100 00
For Payment of Note,	20,000 00
For Land Damages, &c.,	1,000 00
	$717,112 33

Sec. 2. No City Officer or committee shall incur any liability against the city or make or cause any expenditure or payment out of the funds of the city beyond or in excess of any appropriation heretofore ordered, unless such liability, expenditure or payment shall be occasioned by the laws of the State, or be specially authorized by vote of the City Council in conformity to the provisions of the ordinance relating to annual appropriations.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 27, 1903.)
A true copy. Witness:
DAVID STEVENS,
1-31 City Clerk.

TAX ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (basement), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays and Legal Holidays, from and including

FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1903,

to and including

MONDAY, March 2, 1903,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.,

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 27th day of January, 1903.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real or personal estate.

The General Laws of Rhode Island Provide that:

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate. AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVER-TAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

ANDREW K. QUINN,
FRANK G. SCOTT, Assessors.
FRED A. ALLAN,
E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

Newport, R. I., January 28, 1903—1-31-tf

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at luncheon: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head. The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
I Merrily Dedicate This Book.
"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y.
11-22-tf

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance for the Assessment and Collection of a Tax.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. A tax is hereby imposed and levied and shall be assessed and apportioned by the Assessors of Taxes of this city, on or before the fifteenth day of next May, on the inhabitants of this city and the ratable property within the same, for the current municipal fiscal year, of or in a sum certain to be ascertained by taking one and two-tenths per centum of the ratable valuation of said property to be made by said Assessors of Taxes; said tax shall be collected and paid into the City Treasury on and between the first day of July next and the thirty-first day of August next, and all taxes remaining unpaid on said last named day shall carry, until collected, a penalty at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed January 27, 1903.)
A true copy. Witness:
DAVID STEVENS,
1-31 City Clerk.

CANE SEAT
Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY,
1 ELM STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.